The Massillon Independent.

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JURY'S VERDICT IN REBATE CASE

Railroad and Former Officials Found Guilty on Eight Counts.

GRANTED PACKERS FAVORS

No Imprisonment Provision in the Law and Passing of Sentence is Withheld Pending Arguments for a New Trial—Conditions at Chicago Packing Plants.

Chicago, July 7.—In the United States district court, the Chicago & Alton railroad and John N. Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of the road, were convicted of illegally granting rebates to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberber Packing company. No sentence was imposed by Judge Landis, pending the arguments for a new trial. It was claimed by the government that the officials of the railroad company had allowed the employes of the packing company to travel free of expense by refunding to them all money expended for transportation. It was declared by the court that this did not comprise a rebate and he instructed the jury that a verdict of not guilty should be returned as to two counts of the indictment which charged the giving of rebates in connection with passenger transportation. In the other eight counts of the indictments, on all of which the defendants were found guilty, two offenses against the Elkins law were proved. It was shown by the government that the railroad company had charged $4 per car for handling the products of Schwarzschild & Sulzberer at Kansas City, and had then repaid the packing company $1 on each car. The government claimed, and the court held, that the failure of the railroad to publish in its tariff sheet the fact that the $1 was repaid made it in fact a secret rebate.

Under the law the maximum sentence of the court may be a fine of $120,000 for each of the three defendants. No imprisonment provision appears in the law.

PACKING PLANTS.

Business Men's Special Committee Makes Its Report.

Chicago, July 7.—The report of the joint committee of the Chicago Commercial association and the Illinois Manufacturers' association appointed to investigate the packing industries of Chicago, together with the report of the experts who accompanied them, was made public. The committee says: "That a board of experts of the character employed, with professional ideals and guided and influenced by an 'aesthetic sense' which 'embodies of necessity and something more of luxury,' should find the product 'wholesome,' the yards 'generally clean,' and the inspection 'efficient,' seems to your committee to cover the situation. As a result of this investigation we ourselves have no hesitancy in stating that the meat products at the yards are wholesome and proper food. We find that the companies have been improving the conditions and products from year to year, that improvements are constantly being made and will be made, and we believe that the conditions and surroundings at the plants carefully protect the quality of the product."

The experts who accompanied the committee were: Dr. W. A. Evans, professor of pathology, university of Illinois; Dr. Maximilian Herzog, late pathologist, bureau of science of Manila, P. I.; Dr. M. P. Ravenel, pathologist to the Phipps Institute, Philadelphia; Prof. A. T. Peters, V. S., university of Nebraska, and Prof. M. H. Reynolds, V. S., university of Minnesota, all eminent specialists.

They say that part of most of the plants are up to date, yet in each of these there are some sections that are indifferently good and in most of them some things that they cannot approve of. The committee can cite no better evidence of the truth of this statement than the very extensive improvements that are now under way everywhere. These betterments relate in some places to minor things and in others they mean a complete rebuilding of old plants.

Transport Thomas Ashore.

Manila, July 7.—The United States transport Thomas is reported to be ashore on a coral reef near the island of Guam. General Wood has asked the secretary of war for authority to send the transport Meade to take off the passengers and cargo of the Thomas, whose position is favorable as long as good weather prevails. The Thomas is supposed to have run on the reef a distance of 100 feet. Efforts to dislodge her thus far have been futile. All on board the Thomas are safe. She carried no troops.

Three Miners Killed.

Bluefield, W. Va., July 7.—Three Italians were killed by falling slate in the mine at Coopers, Mercer county, West Virginia. The mine boss and his assistant were seriously injured, while several other mine employes were slightly hurt. The name of the victims are not obtainable.

PREPARATIONS

Made for an Unprecedented Fall and Winter Trade.

New York, July 7.—Seasonably quiet conditions have appeared in many commercial departments, says Dun & Company's weekly review of trade, the first week in July invariably bringing the minimum of activity in certain occupations, but preparations for unprecedented fall and winter trade increase with the maturity of the crops. A few small strikes were started with the new month and work was delayed pending agreement on wage scales, but a large number of textile workers resumed when the old rate of pay was restored and the aggregate of idleness is probably at the lowest point ever touched at this season. Prospects for the coming season are brightened by the appearance of jobbers in the primary markets several weeks earlier than usual. Failure returns for the first half of 1906 showed pronounced improvement in every department except one embracing occupations chiefly of a speculative nature and the ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through the clearing houses during the last three months was only 73 cents to $1,000. Railway earnings thus far available for June show gains of 9.7 per cent. over the figures of 1905.

AT SEA

Balloonist is Rescued After His Perilous Flight.

Boston, July 7.—After one of the most remarkable experiences in the history of aerial navigation, James K. Allen, the aeronaut who made a balloon ascension at Providence on the Fourth of July, was brought to this port Friday night on the fishing schooner Francis V. Sylvia. Allen was picked up at sea 12 miles off Chatham, eighteen and a half hours after his departure from Providence. Allen had a narrow escape from death by drowning, the winds that prevailed Wednesday having blown his balloon a long distance from shore. Until news of his arrival here became known it had been thought that he had met his death, as it was known that at the last time he was sighted on Wednesday evening he was traveling out to sea.

Disappeared in Midocean.

New York, July 7.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Pennsylvania, which arrived here today, reported that a passenger, William Hock of Newark, N. J., had mysteriously disappeared from the ship in midocean on last Wednesday morning. That he committed suicide is about the only conclusion that has been drawn from the strange manner in which he dropped out of sight of the 360 other passengers, among whom he had mingled freely.

Girl's Confession.

Pottsville, Pa., July 7.—Emma Stephany, 19, confessed to the killing of her sweetheart, James Frizell, whose body was found on the street on the morning of the Fourth of July. The police are amazed and doubt her story. The girl says she shot Frizell accidentally with his own revolver. She is now in jail awaiting further investigation.

Emperor William's Visit.

Christiania, July 7.—Emperor William left Bergen for Tronjdhem on the Hamburg. King Haakon will board the Hamburg to welcome his majesty, and subsequently the king and queen will receive the emperor at the palace, where a gala dinner will be given, 80 guests being present.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, $4 00@6 10; cows, $3 00@4 50; heifers, $2 75@5 25; bulls, $2 75@4 25; stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 60. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 25@6 35; shorn lambs, $5 40@6 00; yearlings, $6 40@7 40. Calves—$5 50@6 50. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, $6 75@6 77½; medium to $6 60@6 75; packing, $6 00@6 75. Wheat—good heavy, $6 60@6 75; butcher weights, $6 75@6 80; good to choice heavy mixed, No. 2 red (new), 80¼c. Corn—No. 2, 51¾c. Oats—No. 2, 37c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export, $5 15@5 86; shipping steers, $4 75@5 10; butcher cattle, $4 50@5 00; heifers, $3 30@6 75; fat cows, $2 25@4 00; bulls, $2 75@4 25; milkers and springers, $35 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 50@6 75; wethers, $5 75@6 00; mixed, $5 25@5 50; ewes, $4 75@5 00; spring lambs, $6 00@8 50. Calves—Best, $7 00@7 50. Hogs—Yorkers and pigs, $7 05; roughs, $5 50@6 20; stags, $4 00@6 00.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 80@6 00; prime, $5 00@5 75; tidy butchers, $4 85@5 15; heifers, $3 00@4 60; cows, bulls and stags, $2 50@4 25; fresh cows, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 50@5 65; good mixed, $5 25@5 40; lambs, $1 00@6 50; spring lambs, $5 00@7 50. Calves — Veal, $6 00@6 50. Hogs—Prime heavy hogs, $6 95; mediums, heavy and light Yorkers, $7 00, pigs, $6 90@7 00; roughs, $5 50@6 00; stags, $4 00@4 50.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Choice dry-fed steers, $5 10@5 35; heifers, $4 35@4 85; fat cows, $3 35@3 60; bulls, $3 60@3 85; milkers and springers, $35 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 50@6 75; spring lambs, $7 50@8 00; wethers, $5 50; ewes, $4 50@4 75. Calves — $6 50 down. Hogs — Mixed weights, $6 90@6 95; pigs, $6 75@6 85; stags, $4 50@4 75; roughs, $5 75@6 10.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 80@81c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 53c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 40c. Rye—No. 2, 62c. Lard—$8 60. Bulk meats—$9 50. Bacon—$10 37½c. Hogs—$5 75@6 77½. Cattle—$4 50@5 00. Sheep—$3 00@4 75. Lambs—$4 50@5 00.

NEW YORK—Cattle: Steers, $4 00@6 90; bulls, $3 40@4 00; cows, $1 50@4 10. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3 50@5 00; lambs, $6 00@8 00. Calves—Veal, $4 00@6 75. Hogs—$7 25@7 35.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 80½c; corn, 52½c; oats, 40½c; rye, 61c; clover seed, $6 75.

TO HOLD UP FOREIGNERS

Estimates For the Liquidation of War Expenses Were Padded.

EXTRACTED A LARGER LOAN

Alleged Admissions of the Minister of Finance Create an Immense Sensation Throughout Russia—Constitutional Democrats Making the Most of the Revelations.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—The revelation of alleged admissions made by Minister of Finance Kokovsoff, in the budget commission, about the padding of estimates for the liquidation of war expenses in order to be able to extract a larger loan from the foreign markets, created an immense sensation in Russia. The disclosures were eagerly discussed in the corridors of the chamber, where it was declared that if the statements of the commission were true it placed Russian financial methods on a par with those of mushroom South American republics and would undermine the confidence of foreign financiers in the old guard now managing Russian finances and immensely complicate future credit operations. All this naturaly is fish for the net of the Constitutional Democrats, who see in the revelations the brightest prospect for forcing the transfer of administrative power to a responsible cabinet.

All of the moves of the Constitutional Democrats point to a realization of their expectation that they may soon be entrusted with the full responsibility of government unhampered by a bureaucratic ministry. The speeches of floor leader Nabouloff and others on Thursday, during the debate on the Sidelnikoff incident, show that the decision to break with the extremists and Socialists has been definitely taken and that the party leaders are now looking forward to constructive work in place of merely destructive criticism of everything governmental.

Arms Smuggled Into Russia.

Berlin, July 7.—The increasing smuggling of arms from Germany into Russia along the coast has caused the Russian government to sharpen its watchfulness. The German Official Gazette published the substance of a communication from the Russian embassy here to the effect that Russian warships have been ordered to assist the revenue cutters in pursuing and arresting all vessels within the three-mile limit which are suspected of having contraband on board. But, it is added, all seizures will be made in accordance with the provisions of international law.

Dowie on the Stand.

Chicago, July 7.—John Alexander Dowie resumed the witness stand in the hearing of the Zion City controversy in the United States court. He came into court for the purpose of introducing his last will, which is said to have considerable bearing on the ownership of the Zion City properties. While on the stand he was asked if in assuming the role of Elijah the Restorer he changed his personality. He replied: "I am still the same John Alexander Dowie who was born in 1847, in Edinburgh, but some changes must have happened in order that I might do the work mapped out for me. I do not say I am the same man. I am more and different." Under the will which was brought into court Dowie gives to his wife "all that she is entited to under the laws of Illinois.

Will Pay in Full.

San Francisco, July 7.—"German insurance companies will pay in full," said F. Bopp, German consul, temporarily located in this city, who recently returned from Germany where he investigated the standing of the companies doing business on this coast. "I am in a position to know that the German insurance companies will pay dollar for dollar," said the consul, "and I wish to advise all persons doing business with a German company not to accept a compromise."

Seven Jurors Secured.

Beattyville, Ky., July 7.—When court adjourned seven jurors had been secured in the Hargis trial. The prosecution gave notice that it would insist on a continuance unless T. C. Lewis, an important witness, should be on hand to testify when called. Lewis sent word to the court that he would appear Monday, but the prosecution produced returns to show that he has been avoiding service for some time.

Pardoned by President.

Portland, Ore., July 7.—Former Judge A. B. Tanner, who committed perjury in order to shield his law partner, the late United States Senator John H. Mitchell, has been pardoned by the president.

Advance in Wages.

Fall River, Mass., July 7.—It was announced that a general advance in wages will be given at the mills of the Fall River Iron Works company on Monday. The company has not figured [illegible]

TO WIDOW

Life Company Pays White's Insurance. Thaw Case.

New York, July 7.—The widow of Stanford White was paid by the Equitable $149,040, which was the value of a single policy Mr. White had carried on his life for a number of years. There are several policies for comparatively small amounts issued by the Equitable on the life of Mr. White on which no claim for payment has yet been presented.

Dr. Hamilton, the alienist, who has been retained by the defense, spent nearly two hours with Harry Thaw. Upon leaving the prison he said that he had examined Thaw at the request of counsel for the defense. He would say nothing, however, regarding the result of the examination.

Former Judge Olcott, after reading the statement given out by Chauffeur Burns, said he wished to deny absolutely that Mrs. Thaw, since her marriage, had been a guest of White and had used his automobile. "There is not one chance in a million of it being true," said Judge Olcott. Assistant District Attorney Garvan said that although he had examined Burns in connection with his investigation of the Thaw-White tragedy, he never had heard of Mrs. Thaw's rides in White's automobile until today. Burns told him nothing whatever during the examination concerning White having entertained Mrs. Thaw, he said.

Mission of New Zealand Premier.

Oyster Bay, N. J., July 7.—When Sir Joseph Ward, new premier of New Zealand, stepped from the train at Oyster Bay to keep a luncheon engagement with President Roosevelt, he frankly said that the thing nearest his heart in America was the development of a reciprocity sentiment between New Zealand and the United States. When Sir Joseph returned to the station two hours later, having fulfilled his luncheon engagement, he remarked, "Reciprocity is not an easy thing to bring about in this country." Sir Joseph, adhering to rules he has laid down for himself in his journey around the world, declined to discuss the exchange of ideas between himself and President Roosevelt.

Hearst Not a Candidate.

San Francisco, July 7.—Congressman William R. Hearst said: "I would like to state very positively that I am not a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1908. Mr. Bryan said the other day in London that there were others besides himself who had claims on the nomination through services rendered the Democratic party and mentioned pleasantly Mr. Folk, Mr. Bailey and myself. While appreciating Mr. Bryan's compliment, I must decline to be considered a candidate. Let the list stand if Mr. Bryan pleases, Bryan or Folk or Bailey. For my part I would substitute Stevenson for Bailey."

Receive Alice and Nick.

Paris, July 7.—President and Madam Fallieres, at the Elysee palace, received Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth, who were accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick. The visit, which was informal, lasted half an hour, during which the party were shown through the salons and gardens M. and Mme. Fallieres will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Longworth at dinner Monday night.

Want Two-Cent Rate.

Put-in-Bay, O., July 7.—The seventh annual convention of the International Federation of Commercial Travelers adopted a resolution declaring for a flat two-cent rate to the traveling public. The convention will meet at Colorado Springs next year.

Fatal Fire.

Libby, Mont., July 7.—Fire here destroyed the Belleview, the principal hotel in this city. Michael Brink and John Mullins perished in the flames.

SEVEN CREMATED.

Mother and Children Perish in Fire That Destroys Home.

Lafayette, Ind., July 7.—Mrs. Solomon Gobba and her six children were burned to death in a fire that destroyed their home here. Solomon Gobba, the father and husband, was badly burned, but will recover. The dead: Mrs. Sarah Gobba, aged 38; Rachel, aged 1; Freeman, aged 12; Guy, aged 10; Marquis, aged 8; Edith, aged 5; Brooks, aged 2. The fire originated from the kitchen stove. The father was called out and on going into the back yard discovered the kitchen in flames. He awakened his wife and together they rushed up the stairs to rescue the children, who were sleeping in an upper room. Both were overcome by smoke. Gobba managed to stagger to the window and in an effort to break it open, fell through to the ground below, sustaining painful injuries, while the mother and six children perished in the flames.

Gasoline Tank Explodes.

Saginaw, Mich., July 7.—Three persons were killed and eight injured, three of them seriously, by the explosion of a large gasoline tank on the second floor of the boiler house of the Cosendai Dye works. The dead are: E. A. Foehl, Louis Cosendai and George Sigelko. The seriously injured are: John F. Cosendai, proprietor of the dye works, fatally burned; Carl Cosendai, badly burned; George Sigorcord, lacerated and burned about the head.

OIL AND RAIL INQUISITION

Federal Official Arrives at Cleveland to Take a Hand.

INDICTMENTS ARE DRAWN UP

Big Factory Tied Up by Strike of Molders for Increase of Wages—Receiver Takes Charge of a Cold Storage Plant—Miscellaneous Intelligence of Ohio.

Cleveland, O., July 7.—Oliver C. Pagin, special counsel in the department of justice at Washington, came here to take a hand in the preparations for the investigation which is to be started Monday by the United States grand jury regarding reputed violations of interstate commerce and anti-rebate laws by various railways and the oil trust. The presence of Pagin here at this time, it is believed, shows that the government expects to bring its first important case of this kind in this federal district.

Counsel Pagin is said to be working on the form of indictment to which the grand jury will be asked to subscribe. It is known that a number of indictments are being drawn up and are being prepared in advance to avoid possible delay when the grand jury gets to work.

C. D. Chamberlain, secretary of the National Petroleum association, the central organization of the independent oil dealers, is another witness who was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury.

To Fight Standard.

Columbus, O., July 7.—By the incorporation of the National Refining company of Cleveland, by Albert E. Green, John M Gareld, Allison J. Thompson, Joseph Hidy and Frank H. Ginn, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, is begun the new fight of the independent oil men against the Standard Oil company. The National has long been the leading competitor of the Standard, and with offices in Cleveland has been operating under a Delaware charter. It has three large refineries at Marietta, Findlay and Cleveland, and will build another in Kansas.

Attorney Missing.

Lynchburg, O., July 7.—Attorney H. S. Pulse, four times mayor of this city, candidate for probate judge and a prominent practitioner, left on June 11 for a hunting trip in Kentucky to cover two weeks and has not as yet returned. His friends fear that he has met with foul play in the mountains.

Thief Robs Beehive.

Bellefontaine, O., July 7.—A thief took the chances of robbing a bee hive at the home of John Ambrose. He carried hive, bees, honey and all to an adjoining lot, where the depredation of robbing the hive of 25 pounds of honey was committed.

Molders Strike.

Springfield, O., July 7.—As a result of the strike of 150 molders at the piano plate works of the Wickham & Fairbanks company, 1,400 men are affected. They demand an increase from $2.90 to $3.15 for floor men and from $2.65 to $2.90 for bench hands.

Work of Firebugs.

Findlay, O., July 7.—Firebugs terrorized this place, setting fire to the Child Brick and Tile company plant, two barns belonging to William Treece and a barn belonging to S. A. Lamb. The total loss is estimated at $7,250.

Found Hanging to Rafter.

Dayton, O., July 7.—Frank Rodabaugh, a former commission broker, was found hanging to a rafter in the barn in the rear of his residence. He had been brooding over the death of his brother.

Gas Stove Blew Up.

Coshocton, O., July 7.—An exploding gas stove caused a blaze in the clothing manufacturing plant of Hack & Wiseberg and in half an hour's time $10,000 damage was caused by flames and water.

Due to Jealousy.

Kansas City, July 7.—Perry T. Corbin, a plumber, was shot and killed here by T. W. Parks, proprietor of a dye and cleaning establishment. Parks was jealous of Corbin's attentions to his divorced wife. He surrendered immediately following the shooting. Mrs. Corbin, the divorced wife of the dead man, lived at Lawrence Kan.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

H. McK. Twombly, 18, only son of McK. Twombly, the New York capitalist, was drowned while swimming in Big Squaw lake, Holderness, N. H.

William Kostenbader, 56, foreman of fence builders on the Pennsylvania lines, was struck by a fast mail train near Wooster, O., and instantly killed.

Colonel W. W. Lumpkin has withdrawn from the South Carolina race for United States senator. This leaves the field clear for Senator Tilman's re-election.

At East St. Louis, Ill., Mrs. Maud Deasso shot her husband, Peter Deasso, twice through the head, mortally wounding him because, she declared, he had threatened to kill her [illegible]

FROM OFFICE

Mayor of Terre Haute is Removed by the Court.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 7.—Judge W. D. Robinson of the Indiana appellate court, sitting as special judge in the petition of Mayor Edwin J. Bidaman to restrain Frank M. Buckingham from assuming the office of mayor, dissolved the temporary restraining order and held that the action of the city council in ousting Mayor Bidaman was legal and that Bidaman had no claim on the office. The petition for restraining order was based upon the assertion that Mr. Bidaman was being deprived of office without due process of law. Buckingham, who was comptroller, became mayor on the impeachment and removal of Bidaman. Pending the ruling on the legality of the council's action the city has been without an official head and all municipal business has been tied up.

Trial of Rojestvensky.

Cronstadt, July 7.—At the court-martial trial of Admiral Rojestvensky for the surrender of the Bedovi in the battle of the Sea of Japan, the surgeons of the Bedovi testified that Admiral Rojestvensky, owing to his wounds, was partly out of his head, irresponsible and incapable of passing orders to surrender. Lieutenant Vorom testified relative to the white flag incident, saying he was ordered by Captain DeColongue, chief of Admiral Rojestvensky's staff, to procure a sheet to be used in case of the appearance of a Japanese ship, but that when he came on deck with the sheet Captain Calamatcff indignantly threw it into the sea.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT PHILADELPHIA—						R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	6	1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	*—2	6	0

Batteries—Falkenberg, Kittredge and Wakefield, Plank and Powers.

AT BOSTON—									R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—4	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	7	5

Batteries—Chesbro and Thomas, Dineen and Armbruster.

Second game:									R.	H.	E.
New York	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0—8	14	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	8	1

Batteries—Newton, McGuire and Thomas, Glaze, Young and Armbruster.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
N Y...	42	26	.618	Det't...	36	34	.514
Cleve..	42	27	.609	St L...	34	36	.486
Phila...	42	27	.609	Wash..	25	44	.362
Chica..	38	31	.551	Bost...	18	52	.257

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEW YORK—									R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	2	9	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	6	4

Batteries—Dorner and Brown; Wiltse and Bowerman.

AT BROOKLYN—									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1—10	14	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	6

Batteries—Duggleby and J. Donovan; McIntyre and Bergen.

AT PITTSBURG—									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1—3	7	1
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	6	2

Batteries—Phillippe and Peitz; Taylor and Kling.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica..	50	22	.695	St L...	29	45	.392
Pitts...	44	25	.638	Cin'ti .	28	44	.389
N. Y ..	44	25	.638	Brook..	26	42	.382
Phila..	38	36	.513	Bost ..	26	46	.361

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 2.
At Columbus 0, Indianapolis 3.
At Louisville 12, Toledo 1.
At Milwaukee 9, St. Paul 3.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Colum..	46	33	.582	Minne..	38	39	.494
Toledo.	43	31	.581	K. C...	36	38	.486
Milw...	42	32	.568	St. P...	28	47	.373
Louis..	41	33	.554	Ind'ls..	27	47	.365

Haywood for Governor.

Denver, Colo., July 7.—It was learned officially that the Socialist party of Colorado held a convention in this city on the Fourth of July and nominated a full state ticket, headed by William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, now in prison in Idaho, for governor. John M. Martin of Denver nominated Haywood. Martin declared that the working classes of Colorado would rally to Haywood and that he would be elected. Concluding, he said: "And if they refuse to release him we may feel impelled to march to Idaho and take our chief executive by force if necessary out of the teeth of the dogs of capitalism and carry him in triumph to our statehouse."

Abyssinian Agreement.

London, July 7.—Foreign Secretary Grey for Great Britain, Ambassador Tittoni for Italy and Paul Cambon for France, agreed upon the draft of the agreement concerning Abyssinia. It will be communicated to the Abyssinian government and will not be signed until Emperor Menelik expresses his views and will not be published till it becomes definitive.

Approved by the Governor.

Columbus, O., July 7.—Andrew L. Harris approved an appointment which death had prevented John M. Pattison approving. The appointment was of a Democrat, D. W. Seitz of Putnam county, as assistant highway commissioner.

Receiver in Charge.

Lima, O., July 7.—The Lima Creamery and Cold Storage company was thrown into the hands of a receiver by Chicago, Cleveland and Columbus creditors, Kent W. Hughes being named. It was one of the big concerns of the city a year ago.

Harmon Spoke.

Anniston, Ala., July 7.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Alabama Bar association began here with a large attendance. The principal address was made by Judson P. Harmon of Cincinnati, on "Independence of the Judiciary."

BLAZING METEORS.

The Short Lived Splendor of a Shooting Star.

A small body as large as a paving stone or not as large as a marble is moving round the sun. Just as a mighty planet revolves in an ellipse, so this small object will move round and round in an ellipse, with the sun in the focus. There are at the present moment inconceivable myriads of such meteors moving in this manner. They are too small and too distant for our telescopes, and we can never see them except under extraordinary circumstances.

At the time we see the meteor it traverses a distance of more than twenty miles a second. Such a velocity is almost impossible near the earth's surface. The resistance of the air would prevent it. Aloft in the emptiness of space there is no air to resist it.

In the course of its wanderings the body may come near the earth and within a few hundred miles of its surface, of course, begins to encounter the upper surface of the atmosphere with which the earth is inclosed. To a body moving with the appalling velocity of a meteor, a plunge into the atmosphere is usually fatal. Even though the upper layers of air are excessively attenuated, yet they suddenly check the velocity, almost as a rifle bullet would be checked when fired into water. As a meteor rushes through the atmosphere the friction of the air warms its surface; gradually it becomes red hot, then white hot and is finally driven off into the vapor with a brilliant light, while we on the earth, one or two hundred miles below, exclaim:

"Oh, look! There is a shooting star."

A FISH HOOK.

The One You Should Buy and the Test You Should Try.

The most common flaw is the temper of the hook. Some hooks are brittle and break easily. There are other hooks still that bend, and bend so easily that they "straighten" on every big fish, and yet other hooks that bend, but bend so hard that a big fish never flexes them, and they only straighten and come away when the full tension of the line is laid upon them if caught on a tough snag or tree bough. These last are the hooks to buy—if you can find them—and the hard breaking hooks classifies next in merit. Tests by the eye are quite useless, as so many hooks carry exactly the same tints in blue or black. Test the hook instead by the hand, catching the point in a firm bit of wood and trying it out both by the hard, firm pull and by the jerk. Watch particularly in this trial for weakness at the foot of the barb, where the wire is apt to be attenuated overmuch and the whole point give way on a strong fish, especially if hooked in bone or very hard gristle. What vasty depths of angling profanity, in spirit if not in word, have been stirred in boat and on bank when the pointless hook comes away from the hard played fish must be left to memory.—Outing Magazine.

Telling Time by Flowers.

"With a little time and labor it would be possible to construct a garden whose flowers would combine to make a first rate clock," said the botanist. "It is 5 a. m. when the sow thistle opens," he continued. "It is 5:30 when the dandelion opens. It is 7 when the white lily opens. It is 8 when the hawkweed opens. At 11:12 a. m. the sow thistle closes. At noon precisely the yellow goat's beard closes. At 2 p. m. the hawkweed closes. At 5 the white lily closes. The dandelion closes at 8 sharp. Since Pliny's time forty-six flowers have been known to open and shut with great punctuality at certain hours of the day and night."

Bills of Different Birds.

The bill of the canary is built for crushing seeds—has strength, but in many of the doves the bill is slender and weak. Many of the pigeons and doves that feed on seeds have gizzards that are large and muscular—crushing and grinding being accomplished in that way.

It is difficult to say how much birds experience taste, probably in a small degree. Ducks and parrots have soft, fleshy tongues, but in most birds much of the tongue is sheathed in horn. Food may be selected by intuition as to what is wholesome, more than by taste.—St. Nicholas.

Buffalo Calves.

Buffalo calves, as a rule, are born in April and May. They are active, vigorous little creatures, mild eyed as domestic calves, but possessing much greater strength and endurance. In a few seconds after birth they can get on their feet, and in twenty minutes they are fit to fight for their lives. Usually it is unnecessary for them to defend themselves at this tender age, as a buffalo cow is quite capable of attending to any business which may arise in connection with the defense of her precious baby.—Washington Star.

Pleasant Thoughts.

"Make yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts," counsels Ruskin. Bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasure houses of restful and precious thoughts which care cannot disturb or pain make gloomy or poverty take away from us—houses built without hands for our souls to live in—these things are not for earth alone; they are a part of the treasure that may be sent over.

When all is summed up, a man never speaks of himself without loss. His accusations of himself are always believed [illegible]

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. L. A. Croy, of Columbus, is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. Krider, in West Main street.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Seventy-sixth O. V. I. will be held at Uhrichsville August 30.

Miss Hazel Hilton and Miss Olive Burns, of Uhrichsville are visiting friends and relatives in the city.

George Blumenauer and son Earnest left on Friday for Ellensville, N. Y., to visit friends and relatives for two months

F. A. Limbach left Saturday for Tiffin, where he was called by the death of his mother. Mrs. Limbach and children will leave on Monday.

F. J Feller and daughter, Kathryn, left today for Atlantic City, Philadelphia and other points of interest. Mr. Feller will attend the Glass Blowers' convention while away.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Wesley Methodist church gave a successful supper in the church dining room from 5 to 7 o'clock Friday evening. The financial result was $35.

There were forty-eight railroad accidents in Ohio in June, thirty-one being trespassers, fourteen employes and three travelers on highways. There were no passengers killed.

Mr. and Mrs. James Barrett and baby daughter, Marguerite, of Alexandria, Va., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Barrett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Welch, in West Main street.

Twenty friends and neighbors tendered Mrs. A. H. Myers, of 200 Wellman street, a surprise party Friday evening. They brought refreshments with them and also a number of birthday gifts.

Philip Slayman, of Massillon, was granted a divorce from his wife, Clara Slayman, by Judge Ambler in common pleas court Friday afternoon. Attorney W. S. Spidle represented the plaintiff. The grounds for the action were willful absence of more than three years.

Croco Crawford, a wealthy farmer near Holmesville, was killed Friday morning by a Cleveland, Akron & Columbus passenger train at the Narrows, near the Holmes county infirmary. He was in a wagon and did not see the train. His age was 70. He leaves a family.

Nearly six hundred of the poor of Akron, Barberton and Cuyahoga Falls made merry at Lakeside park on Friday at the expense of Ohio C. Barber, the "match king." Free transportation, a big dinner, launch rides and a free performance at the Casino were the features of the day.

The next payment on the Salvation Army's property at the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, is due next week. Ensign Butler is trying to make up the desired amount by securing patronage at the Salvation Army rummage sale. Contributions for the sale will be gratefully received or will be called for if a notice is sent to the army headquarters. Clothing, shoes, books and furniture are wanted.

Riley Howey, of Wooster, who is also quite successful as a farmer, recently suffered pretty heavy loss by the death of nineteen hogs. Just what caused the death of the porkers is not known, but it is believed that sauerkraut may have been what made them die. Mr. Howey had a number of gallons of kraut left over from his winter's supply, and had it thrown to the hogs, which ate it greedily. All took sick and died within a short time.—Woostre Republican.

Treasurer Smith, of Akron, testified before the examiners late Friday afternoon that one loan he made from the county funds was to a friend who wanted to buy an automobile. He said, too, that several of the sureties on his bonds for $250,000 were worthless. His testimony showed that he has been preyed upon by his friends, some of whom are high in politics and business. Smith said that he is ready at any minute to account for every cent of the public funds.

Colonel George M. Wright, chief of staff of the Ohio division of National Guard troops, received the general orders Thursday directed to General Charles Dick to assemble the troops of the state for maneuvers in Tuscarawas county the week of August 13-20. The orders were issued by Governor Harris through the adjutant general's office at Columbus. The encampment of the troops will also include some United States regulars and will be located between Bolivar and Strasburg.

As the result of the attempts of several Barberton foundries to place their molders on a piece work system the Molders' Union has threatened to call out all its members from the organized shops. The men employed at the Sterling boiler works were paid Saturday night and discharged. The Sterling foundry will be closed a few days, and after that time an attempt will be made to resume work with non-union molders. The Barberton union of molders is strongly organized and trouble is expected when the shops reopen.

STATE BOAT HERE.

Crew Engaged in Cutting Grass in Canal.

The state boat, formerly the W. H. Hahn, now the Captain Richard B. Crawford, in honor of the Massillon member of the state board of public works, reached the city Thursday, resplendent in a new coat of paint. With Captain John Moore in command, the crew is engaged in cutting grass in the canal. The Captain Crawford will probably remain in this port over Sunday.

THE DEATH OF A. J. RIDER.

A Prominent and Highly Esteemed Navarre Resident.

FUNERAL SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Deceased was a Father of Harry F. Rider, of Massillon--Served in the Civil War and was Employed in the Postoffice Department at Washington for Eleven Years.

A. J. Rider, aged 68 years, one of the best known citizens of Navarre, the father of Harry F. Rider, of this city, died at his home in Navarre at 5 o'clock Saturday morning. Death was caused by paralysis. Mr. Rider's illness was only of nine days' duration and his sufferings were manfully borne. The funeral will take place at Navarre on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The deceased was born at Navarre November 27, 1838, and lived in that village all his life with the exception of eleven years, when he served the government in the postoffice department at Washington under Presidents Harrison and McKinley. He served for three years during the civil war in Company A of the One Hundred and Seventh O. V. I. regiment, was a member of the One Hundred and Seventh regiment band and was regimental postmaster. After the war he became a conspicuous figure in public affairs and held office under both Democratic and Republican administrations. Strong in personality, he was a kind friend and congenial companion. He had pronounced literary tastes and was talented as a musician and composer. At the close of his government service he returned to his quiet home in Navarre, where he was one of the most valued members of the community.

MRS. CHARLES KAHN.

Mrs. Charles Kahn, aged 76 years, well known in Massillon, died at her home in East Union, east of Orrville, Friday. Death was due to old age. The funeral will be held from the residence on Sunday afternoon. The deceased is survived by her husband, Charles Kahn, four sons and three daughters.

TAFT AT SAGAMORE HILL.

Many Matters to Discuss With the President.

Oyster Bay, July 7.—(By Associated Press)—Secretary of War Taft came here today to spend a few hours with the President. In the absence from Washington of the President and Secretary Root, the secretary of war has assumed many additional cares of state. "I have a large number of matters to go over with the President and a very short time to do it in," remarked the secretary as he took his seat in the carriage and inquired how far it was to Sagamore Hill. The secretary has with him the speech he will deliver Monday night at the North Carolina Republican state convention at Greensboro. He will go over the speech with the President. "I have this speech to make and then a trip to Ohio, and then it's over," said the secretary, "and then I shall take a good rest of two months."

BRYAN IN LONDON.

Week End Guest of Ambassador Reid.

London, July 7.—(By Associated Press).—William Bryan and Mrs. Bryan are spending the week end as the guests of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid at West Park, to which place they rode in an automobile this morning. Among the guests invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are Lord Goschen, Miss Goschen, Lady Herbert, Lady Evelyn Ward and Lord and Lady Monson.

"I have been somewhat costive, but Doan's Regulets gave just the results desired. They act mildly and regulate the bowels perfectly." — George B. Krause, 306 Walnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.

FIRST PRIZE WENT TO AKRON

Result of the Chorus Competition in the Eisteddfod.

CONTESTS DURING THE DAY.

Anthony Howells, of Massillon, was Master of Ceremonies—Congressman Thomas Presided—The Auditorium was Crowded.

Although Massillon did not take a prize in the Stark county eisteddfod at Canton Wednesday, the singers were pleased with their share in making the event the greatest success ever carried out in a musical way in the county.

The Bridgeport congregational choir won the prize in the choir contest, although the First Methodist church choir of this city, under the direction of William Simpson, was among the best. Five choirs were in the contest.

The choral contest took place in the evening. Akron won the first prize, while the Pittsburg Choral Union won the second. The choral societies sang during the early part of the evening. The adjudicators announced the result of their deliberations with the percentage of perfection as follows:

Tuesday Musical Club, Akron, 92; Pittsburg Choral Union, 89; Philharmonic Society, Utica, N. Y., 88; Cleveland United Chorus, 81 2-3; Amphion Choral Society, Massillon, 81; Alliance Choral Union, 78; Hayden Choral Society, Martins Ferry, 77 1-3; Braddock United Choir, 71½.

After the announcement that Akron was the winner the people in that section went wild with delight and when Henry Williams came upon the stage to receive the prize of $600 and a gold medal which had been awarded to him, he was surrounded on all sides by the admiring multitude. The ladies of the Akron society were not satisfied to stay in their places, but flocked to the stage to congratulate their leader.

The Hon. Anthony Howells, of Massillon, president of the eisteddfod company, was master of ceremonies, and was busy from early until late. Much of the success of the contest was due to his care in seeing that all details were worked out. The several contests moved with a rapidity that seemed impossible. The auditorium was crowded. Singers, choirs and choruses were coming and going from morning till night. Yet the numbers on the programme were given in rapid succession.

The contest brought thousands of music lovers to Canton and the event is considered the greatest success in the history of the Welsh in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virignia and New York. The day was one of happy reunions, which were sandwiched between the chief musical events.

HISTORIC ROCK UPSET.

The Devil's Tea Table Takes a Mighty Tumble.

Zanesville, July 6.—The most remarkable natural curiosity of the Muskingum river valley, the "devil's tea table," located on the east bank of the river, three miles above McConnellsville, in Morgan county, toppled down the hill side Monday afternoon suddenly and unexpectedly. The big rock weighs three hundred tons, being twenty by twenty-five feet on top and twenty-five feet high, and in its flight down the hillside it took mighty oak trees and debris before it.

For centuries this rock had been an attraction along the Muskingum. History and Indian legends were woven about it. Many noted parties dined on its top years ago. Had the great stone fallen toward the river a house would have been struck and many deaths resulted.

SENTENCES SUSPENDED.

Toledo Ice Men are Now Out on Bond.

Toledo, July 6.—(By Associated Press.)—The circuit court today suspended the workhouse sentences of Messrs. Miller, Waters and Breining, the ice men who have been in jail for weeks while their lawyers have been fighting their cases in the circuit court. Bond in the sum of $5,000 was furnished by each. All the convicted delers have had their sentences suspended and are out on bond. It is probable the circuit court will not reach these until fall.

Dyspepsia is our national ailment. Burdock Blood Bisters is the national cure for it. It strengthens stomach membranes, promotes flow of digestive juices, purifies the blood, builds you up.

SALOONS IN STARK COUNTY.

Total Number Registered Two Hundred and Eighty.

Canton, July 5.—County Auditor M. W. Oberlin has made out and forwarded to the state auditor his settlement sheet showing the amount collected by the county for the first six months' assessment under the recently enacted Aikin law.

The sheet shows two hundred and eighty registered saloons in Stark county. The total amount received by the county for liquor traffic assessments, including fees and refunders, is $291,326.64; deducting fees and refunders, $132,023.97 is left, being an increase over the June, 1905, settlement of $69,746.28. The liquor assessment increased $325 more for each place of business in 1906.

STRUCK BY A YARD SHIFTER

Michael Quinn was Instantly Killed Friday Morning.

BODY WAS HORRIBLY MANGLED.

Quinn Stepped Aside to Avoid a Passenger Train—His Head was Crushed and Several Bones Broken—Came Here to Work from Leetonia.

Michael Quinn, aged 53 years, a section man on the Pennsylvania railroad, was killed near the plant of the Massillon & Toledo Bridge Company by the day shifter at 9:50 o'clock Friday morning.

Quinn came here two months ago from Leetonia, Pa., to work for Thomas Fenton, section boss on the Pennsylvania road. He was at work Friday morning tightening bolts at the rail joints when train No. 41 came speeding along. The engineer whistled for him to get out of the way and he stepped directly in front of the yard shifter, the engine and eight cars passing over him. His head and arms were horribly mangled and the right leg broken above the knee. The body was carried to the Pennsylvania station and from thence to Higerd's undertaking rooms in South Erie street. The coroner was summoned and it was expected that he would view the body late Friday afternoon.

The dead man and Section Boss Fenton were warm friends and it was through the latter's influence that Quinn came to Massillon. He was a furnaceman by trade. Since working in Massillon he had made his home with his brother, Austin Quinn, at 8 Brow street.

The deceased is survived by a wife, Mrs. Michael Quinn, and five brothers. They are James, Austin, Edward, Joseph and Clem Quinn. He was born and raised in Massillon, but shortly after marriage he and his wife left for Leetonia, where they have lived for thirty years.

FOURTH'S FATALITIES.

Thirty-eight Dead and Twenty-eight Hundred Injured.

Chicago, July 6.—The Tribune's round up of casualties due to an "insane" celebration of Independence day shows 38 dead, 2,800 injured. The immediate death roll is smaller than that of a year ago, but unfortunately the list will be but an infinitesimal part of those who will lose their lives because of the orgy of powder and noise.

Last year 42 persons were killed outright, but when lockjaw and other diseases induced by injuries had completed their work over 400 lives had been sacrificed.

The center of slaughter, as usual, was Philadelphia, where 711 patriots and innocent bystanders were victims. The toy pistol was unusually destructive. Chicago was the second center of injury, two children being killed and 157 persons wounded more or less severely. In New York sanity ruled to a certain extent, 65 injuries being reported, with two deaths.

Toledo gave an example of what rigorous enforcement of law and education of the people can accomplish. For days Mayor Whitlock preached sanity, and the result was that only two persons were injured, one of them being in a runaway.

The fool with a revolver or other firearm was the cause of the greatest slaughter, the "stray bullet" being particularly destructive. The deadly toy pistol followed as the instrument of death, but its harvest simply was sown and will be reaped in the next two or three weeks from lockjaw.

B. & O. excursions every Sunday to Cleveland, Massillon, Uhrichsville and Bridgeport. Rates very low.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Vacancies on the Physician's Staff Not Yet Filled.

WINNERS OF THE CONTESTS.

The Blindfold Wheelbarrow Race was One of the Most Exciting of the Fourth of July Contests—It was Won by Mrs. Edna Duff.

As has already been noted in The Independent, last Monday Dr. J. M. McGeorge, senior member of the staff of assistant physicians at the Massillon state hospital, and Dr. H F. Vaughn, a member of the staff, tendered their resignations to Superintendent H. C. Eyman, the same to take effect July 17. Dr. Vaughn is now on a visit and as soon he comes back will leave the hospital staff. Each physician expects to enter private practice shortly after they leave the hospital. Dr. Eyman has received applications from several physicians, but so far no one has been appointed to succeed those who have resigned. There is no hurry in making the appointments, as there are three physicians remaining at the hospital, who can take care of the patients for a short time until the vacancies are filled.

The Fourth of July celebration at the hopsital began as usual with a base ball game. Captain Shanabrook's side defeated Crossland's team by the score of 6 to 5. In the afternoon at 2:30 ragamuffin parade with gaily decorated wagons, led by the hospital band, took place. In the hurdle race George Shaw won a pair of shoes; in the fifty yard race for lady patients Mary Maloney won the first prize, three pounds of candy; Mamie Wilderson the second prize, two pounds of candy, and Miss Anna Bair the third prize, one pound of candy. Next came the seventy-five yard dash, free to all. W. L. Dawson proved to be the fastest sprinter and won a silver watch. In the needle and thread race, Mrs. J. A. Stevens got a chatelaine and J. A. Stevens a pocket knife. The fifth event on the programme was a wheelbarrow race. Dr. McGeorge and Martin Ray came in first, each winning a new hat. Martin Ray also got the first prize in the sack race, receiving a fine pipe. Next came the blindfold wheelbarrow race, one of the most interesting of the afternoon events. This was won easily by Mrs. Edna Duff, who received an umbrella as her prize. In the fat men's race of fifty yards Elmer Brown crossed the line first and received a belt. In the egg race Mrs. Nurns won a souvenir spoon.

The potato race came next and Attendant McLean received a shirt and tie for getting the potatoes nearest the line. The last event was a tug-of-war, in which both sides pulled as though they were being well paid for their services. C. E. Holt's men won the box of cigars which both sides smoked after the events were over.

Work on grading the hill through which the sewer line will pass was not started last Monday. It will be commenced next week, just as soon as the notification of approval is received from the trustees. The purchase of the land by the hospital, which was made several months ago, has not yet been approved by Attorney General Wade H. Ellis, but probably will be approved Saturday. Mr. Ellis had County Surveyor Sickafoose resurvey the land. The deed will be submitted to the state auditor before the hospital board can go ahead with the building of the sewer line and the filtration beds.

The hospital farmer is busy cutting wheat and hay, but the wet weather during the past week has interfered with the work. Only forty-five acres of wheat have been cut and about six or seven acres of hay. The alfalfa is growing nicely and will be ready to cut in a week or two.

The representative of the American Laundry Machinery Company, of Cincinnati, who has been installing the new machinery in the basement of the laundry, left last Saturday night for his home in Cincinnati, and did not return this week. In the drying room there will be five drying galvanized boxes six feet wide, eight feet long and eight feet high. Coils will run through the boxes to dry the clothes.

The telephone company which received the contract for installing the new telephone system at the hospital will probably put in the exchange and install the new telephones next week. There will be forty-five 'phones

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails o cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

THE NEW RATE BILL.

Measure Will Become Effective August 29.

Washington, July 7.—The interstate commerce commission will begin to operate under and to administer the new railroad rate law on August 29. The law becomes effective sixty days from date of approval by the President. The commission meanwhile is making preparations for carrying out the act. A conference will be held at an early date between representatives of the accounting departments of the railroads, the railway commissioners of various states and the statisticians of the commission, with a view to establishing a uniform system of keeping books.

An important feature of the law gives the commission power to acquire books and accounts to be kept in a uniform manner so that they may be available for inspection in connection with any inquiry or investigation. This is the first preliminary step which must be taken. The authority of the commission to investigate the books of a railroad is regarded as one of the most important conferred on it by congress, but the establishment of a uniform system of bookkeeping will not be an easy task.

In the past railroad bookkeeping has been intricate, often involving two sets of books, the one for show and the other to cover the actual business transacted, including rebates. The commission will insist on the simplest possible system and the publicity of accounts to be secured is expected to do more than any other one thing to end rebating.

When the law becomes operative the interstate commerce commission will be one of the most important, if not the most important bureaus of the government in its relations to big business interests. The course of the commission on the important cases coming before it will be reflected in the stock market Its doings will be closely watched by every board of trade in the land.

The personnel of the new commission, which is to be increased to seven members, will not be officially announced until about the date that the act takes effect. The probable selections of the President to fill the two new places are known. The President has it in mind to appoint E. E. Clark, of Iowa, and James S. Harlan, of Illinois, the former being chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, and the latter a well known Chicago lawyer and the son of Justice Harlan, of the supreme court.

It is understood that the five commissioners now serving, Chairman Knapp and Messrs. Clements, Prouty, Cockrell and Franklin Lane, will be reappointed, with the possible exception of Mr. Knapp. It is reported that the President would like to see Mr. Harlan in the position of chairman.

A REMARKABLE COW.

Swallowed a Fiddle Bow and Perhaps a Fiddle.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 7.—O. K. Stablein, a prominent business man of Alexandria, is the owner of a cow which seems to have a penchant for fiddle bows as an article of diet.

Stablein purchased the animal about three months ago. The cow was a fine one and he was well satisfied with his purchase with the exception that occasionally the animal would have a sort of fit. About two weeks ago the cow refused to eat and a veterinarian was called upon to prescribe for it. He did so, and it seemed to be as well as usual. However, the other day a small bunch was noticed on the cow's chest just back of the front legs. Dr. McMaster was again called and decided to perform an operation for the removal of the "bunch."

He had not proceeded far when he encountered a hard substance. Believing the hard substance to be a sliver of wood the veterinarian took hold of it with a pair of tweezers and commenced to pull. To his great surprise, instead of the object proving to be a sliver it was a fiddle bow just twenty-three inches in length.

How the bow got there is a mystery, but Dr. McMasters gives it as his opinion that the animal swallowed it, as in a small opening in the bow was found particles of partially digested hay and grass. The bow evidently had forced an opening into the stomach and gradually worked its way to the spot where it was found.

The question now is, where is the fiddle to which the bow belonged? It is thought that possibly the cow may also have made a meal of the fiddle.

Niagara Falls Excursion via B. & O. R. R., Saturday, August 4th, 1906.

All regular trains via Cleveland and the L. S. and M. S. or C. & B. Boat

$4.00 Round Trip $4.00

Return limit August 15th.

Special train leaves Massillon at 7:28 p. m. Due Cleveland 10:15 p. m. Niagara Falls 5:00 a. m.

Boat leaves Cleveland 8:00 p. m.

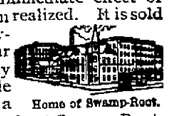
(Boat passengers should use earlier train to Cleveland) Double berth in sleeper on Special Train through to Niagara Falls, $1.00.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

IRON TRADE PROSPEROUS

First Six Months Has Broken All Records..

According to the Iron Trade Review the first six months of 1906 have been the most prosperous ever known in the history of iron circles. It says:

"While there have been no boom conditions the production has been exceedingly heavy, and good prices have prevailed, but extreme quotations have not been made. The outlook for the second half is very favorable. Report indicate that while crops will not be extraordinary, they will be fully up to the average, and there is no reason for believing that prosperity will be checked.

"The slight hesitancy noted last week on the part of pig iron buyers in some sections, due to the dissolution of the Southern agreement, has disappeared. Prices were steady and there has been considerable contracting.

"Buying has been brisk in the Chicago district, where 100,000 tons of varied grades of pig iron have been ordered. The Bessemer Pig Iron Association has sold 30,000 tons to independent interests for the last quarter, and there is very little Bessemer to be obtained. The demand for basic also continues good, and among the sales for the past week were 12,000 tons to the American Bridge Company. The corporation bought 1,000 tons Bessemer pig iron, September delivery, at $17.25.

"Numerous contracts for sheet bars at the new price, $29 per ton, have been made. The demand for iron and steel bars is active, and sales aggregating some 75,000 tons of steel are reported by Eastern mills. The plate market is stronger than for some time."

NO CHANGES HERE.

Official Notice Given by Bishop Horstmann.

Through the columns of the Catholic Universe, printed in Cleveland, Bishop Horstmann, of the Cleveland diocese of the Catholic church, announces the transfer of the Rev. Nicholas A. Hassel to St. Mary's church, Canton, from Canal Fulton, and the appointment of the Rev. George A. Forst to the Canal Fulton charge and mission.

Although several changes are announced in the diocese, these are the only ones made in Stark county. Rumor has had it for several days that other changes were to be made.

'GATOR WAS A PET.

Had Strayed from Home When Found by Massillon Citizen.

Frank Hannick, bartender for S. Weiler, saw an alligator thirty-seven inches long Wednesday afternoon in the Ohio canal between Beach City and Canal Dover. He succeeded in capturing it and brought it to Massillon. It was discovered Friday morning that the alligator was a pet and the property of a saloon keeper at Canal Dover who kept it in his back yard. It was sent back to its owner Friday afternoon.

Notice—Life insurance companies will reduce the rate 33 per cent to all who agree to use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. A wise measure. Tea or Tablets. 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

Homeseekers rates B. & O. Rates very low. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

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TRIBUTES TO STANFORD WHITE

Noted Architect's Faults Those of Genius, Says a Friend.

QUIET IN DRESS AND SPEECH

Tireless Worker, Who Frequented Bohemia For Relaxation From His Arduous Tasks—How He Befriended a Sick Stage Girl Whom He Never Saw—Testimony of a Theatrical Manager to His Charitable Acts.

One of these is genius to the other, and so of these which is the natural man and which the spirit? Who deciphers them?—"Comedy of Errors."

The late Stanford White, the noted architect, who was recently killed by Harry Kendall Thaw, was a genius, with all the attributes and eccentricities of one, says the New York World. He had two great qualities, as the men who knew him best learned during long years of intimacy. These were concentration and imagination—the concentration capable of the greatest persistency in any undertaking, the imagination that recognized no bounds for the full play of creative talent.

His greatest weakness, as the men who liked him best discovered, grew out of his propensity to substitute and apply his remarkably developed gift of imagination for reasonable discrimination. Aside from the restrictions of his profession and the fine and distinguishing geometrical rules of it he obeyed no law that might curb his imagination. He loved all the beautiful things in nature and human nature. He was a sybarite in his tastes, a voluptuary in striving for the realization of his imagination.

There was nothing vulgar in his nature, only a wild, lawless desire for the things that rarely exist in real life and are most frequently the creations of just such an imagination as he possessed. He was a gentleman in his treatment of all persons with whom he came in contact, a man of ineffable charm that impressed one with his excellent breeding and appreciation of the rules of courtesy. If he had the weaknesses that often serve as the hidden foil for great minds and a genius such as his he deftly concealed them from public view and did not parade them as would have done a man of less refinement. He was not loud or blatant, but rather quiet in his manner, dress and speech.

His genius was reflected in many ways in his highly strung nervous movements, his utterly oblivious disregard for people who did not interest him, his erratic and at times flighty transition from one object to another, in the kaleidoscopic working of his great but lawless brain, in the singularity of his habits. There was no human law that he respected so much as that of concentration and his observance of the ethics of good deportment.

One of his very best friends furnishes some very instructive information concerning the character of his friend.

"Stanford was certainly a genius, and he was also a gentleman. He worked with the vigor of a steam engine and as if he there were but twenty-four hours instead of a lifetime to complete his work. His wonderful mind needed stimulant and relaxation. He created his own field of pleasure, and, like most geniuses, he strayed perhaps at times into unlicensed fields. But you can put it down as a fact that he never persecuted nor forced his attentions upon any person, man or woman. He was like a child who tires of a toy. Stanford was always tiring of toys.

"He enjoyed the friendship of stage people because they were unlike the people he met in his business life. I knew of some of his enterprises in this direction, although I never shared in them, and you can take my word for it that he never molested any woman nor annoyed her with his attentions unless she were adept and experienced in the bohemian side of stage life.

"When he wanted to indulge his tastes for society he was not compelled to limit his territory to stageland. He was welcomed at Newport and Lenox in the highest and most cultured of circles.

"The impression has been created by persons who are apparently trying to create a mawkish and unjustified sentiment in favor of Stanford's cowardly murderer that Stanford spent every night of his life for thirty years in pursuing women of the stage and that his relations with these were entirely unconventional. That is absolutely false. Stanford knew many fine women of the stage whose cultured qualities he respected and admired.

"He was too busy a man, his mind was too concentrated on the work he loved better than anything else in the world—such was the peculiar type of his genius—to waste time in an occupation that was more in the line of the life led by his murderer. He affected Bohemia when he wanted rest from his work. Whether he spent as much time as some of the sympathizers of the man who murdered him would have you think is best answered by the record of his great achievements. No perpetual seeker for excitement in Bohemia could have accomplished so many brilliant things that could only come as the result of persistent attention and long hours of work. He contributed more to the world in one day than his murderer ever contributed in his whole life.

"I don't know anything more about Stanford's relations with Evelyn Nesbit Thaw before or after her marriage to Stanford's murderer than a lot of other men, but I knew Stanford White. I knew his great heart, his love for the beautiful, his wild and reckless imagination that gave so many brilliant creations to the world, and I knew that Stanford never forced his attentions where they were not wanted.

"Two or three times he was credited with offenses against the moral law. One of these he personally described to me. A girl of the stage, without good looks, brains or any quality that might be expected to interest Stanford, was taken ill. She was earning $15 a week. A woman that Stanford liked told him of the case. He sent the sick girl, whom he had never seen, to the hospital, paid her bills for six weeks and sent her mother, who was dependent on her, $20 a week. The mother was thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances of the generosity, but because Stanford was rich she attempted to blackmail him. Rather than publicly explain the matter Stanford paid the woman some money—how much it was doesn't matter. I know all about this case because I helped arrange it for him, though I urged him to have the woman arrested.

"When he was engaged on his work he was oblivious to anything and everything else. He would not be disturbed. I have known Stanford to work eighteen hours a day steadily for a week and never leave his studio in the Madison Square tower. I have known him to reject a hundred invitations a week to just such functions as he was supposed to attend every night if you believe the stories told since he was murdered. He was a genius, with a great many eccentricities, but there was nothing mean, petty or venal in his quest for the sort of play that rested his brilliant mind. Beyond everything he was no persecutor of virtuous young womanhood, as the people who are attempting to create sympathy for his murderer would have you believe."

Of Stanford White's relations with stage women one of the most experienced theatrical managers in the United States, and one who is respected everywhere, furnishes some information that shows White to have been anything but a persecutor of young women who might attract his fancy for the moment.

"I knew of White's fondness for the women of the stage if they had any wit or were entertaining," said this gentleman, "and I can recall several who tried to force their charms on him. He loved a beautiful woman. Who of us does not? If a woman could dance, had grace, unusual beauty, could sing or was particularly entertaining White might give a supper for her and her friends in his studio, but he soon tired of any particular one. He was never serious in his attentions, and he usually paid a good round price for his entertainment.

"He cared no more for money than you care for cobblestones. He was prodigal in his gifts to a pretty or entertaining woman. I have known him to slip a $100 bill in a bunch of roses to be presented to a woman just because he admired her dancing or singing. I never knew him to take a woman away from a theater. He came in his carriage, and if he had arranged a party at his studio he sent carriages for such women as he desired for guests, but he never accompanied them. He was too nervous and active to spend any time in a theater.

"I have frequently known him to bring his wife and other ladies to the theater, leave them in a box and go to his studio to work. He never failed to return and escort his wife home. He was so restless that he rarely remained at home after the theater. Hundreds of nights he has gone to his workshop and put in the entire night in designing or creating some feature of decoration. His play house was the play house. He found his rest there and with its people. His charities to these people were manifold.

"I'll wager that Stanford White assisted more stage women in distress than any other man in this country. And as for forcing his attentions on an unprotected girl, that is sheer nonsense. If a woman didn't know her business on the stage Stanford White never wanted to know her off the stage."

Only a Stable Boy.

[To James R. Keene, owner of the famous race horse Sysonby.]

I'm only a stable boy, sir. Never knew nothin' but horse.
I but rub 'em and grub 'em and bed 'em and have nothin' to do on the course.
But, say, there are horses and horses; they differ like human kind,
And you know without any one telling when the right kind of critter you find.

My horse knew his owner and trainer; he'd give them his whinny and nose
When they patted and stroked him. They loved him; he knew it; that goes.
But when they had trained him and timed him they brought him back to me,
And I rubbed him and grubbed him and bed him and slept in his stall, don't yer see?

He knew little of Jock, with his jacket, who suddenly jumped on his back,
Let him loose at the post and with whip and spur had a two minute spin on the track.
When the race was off and the mount was off it was back to the stable yard,
And he left his swell friends in the paddock; he was glad to see me, his old pard.

And he'd tell me just what he wanted. What, can horses talk?
Of course; you might just as well ask me can horses run or walk.
They can talk with their hoofs when they want to, talk with their eyes when they're kind,
And—I hope you won't think I am joking—they can talk with their ears when they're blind.
Well, owner and trainer and jockey, maybe he liked them all.
Think he did. But they were not in it with the boy who slept in the stall.

My horse was the gamest and bravest the turf has ever seen,
And, whatever was good in man or horse, he was something in between.
No wonder then that full grown men, like owner and trainer and I,
Turned wet eyes to the wall as we stood in the stall and saw the great Sysonby die.

—George Crouch in New York Times.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

The Forest Floor.

As you make your way through the ordinary tract of New England woodland fallen branches are constantly crackling under your feet. Nobody gathers them up, bundles them and sells them as they do in Europe. The fallen debris in time may turn into mold, but pending the conversion it is the always ready kindling stuff for starting or spreading forest fires. The state of Minnesota, appreciating the danger of leaving this sort of material exposed, compels all lumbermen to burn up "the slashings," or trimmings, left after lumberings, and the forest patrols look to the enforcement of the law. Michigan, less wise, has left the lumbermen to their own devices, and the fires that have swept through her forests are in no small degree chargeable to her failure to imitate the example of Minnesota. Forest fires are estimated to cause damage to the amount of $25,000,000 annually in this country, and much of this loss might be prevented by such a simple and inexpensive measure as cleaning the forest floor of its litter of "slashings" and fallen branches. Foreign countries compel forest owners to attend to this matter themselves, and the thrift of Europeans who are consumers of "fagots" does the rest. Probably Americans for some time to come will be unwilling to submit to an autocratic inspection similar to that European forest guards carry on, but if they simply favored their own pockets by gathering up the fallen boughs and branches that now cumber the woodlands they would so something toward checking the scourge of forest fires.—Boston Transcript.

Cheap Globe Trotting.

What can be done in the way of globe trotting nowadays by men of limited time and means is really astonishing. Ulysses junior informs us that he is a clerk in the city on a salary of £120 and with a fortnight's holiday in the year, and yet he has, though still in the twenties, explored almost the whole of Europe. "Every year," he says, "I make a point of seeing a new country. So far I have visited every country in Europe, from Norway to Italy and from Russia to Portugal, with the solitary exception of Turkey, and this I mean to do this year. On foot, on bicycle and by train I have traveled over 8,000 miles on the continent. I have seen almost all the more interesting sights, and yet my average holiday expenditure does not exceed £15, or, roughly, £1 a day."—Tit-Bits.

Medicine For Trees.

Often the roots of fruit trees, more exhausted than the parts in the air, refuse to supply the branches with their proper nourishment. To cure or prolong life of trees possessing still a certain vigor a French investigator has injected solutions of sulphate of iron and other chemicals into their trunks. The liquid penetrates into the cells of the trees, but not into the old wood. It follows the young layers, descending into the roots to the depth of three and a quarter feet and rising to the top of the tree with a uniform distribution. Good results are said to have been attained.

Scientific Slaughter Houses.

Paris, with her genius for organization, probably leads the world in her scientifically conducted slaughter houses. Almost perfect precautions for public safety are taken by means of the rigorous inspection of the meat by the police. There are two immense municipal abattoirs, and the charge for slaughtering, known as the "slaughter house tax," is 2 francs per hundred kilograms, or about $4.22 per ton, which the city sets aside to defray the cost of maintaining and repairing the abattoirs. In round numbers the city receives $760,000 a year.—Public Opinion.

Lake Michigan "Seiches."

New words constantly assail unfamiliar eyes and send them to the dictionaries for enlightenment—new, not as fresh minted, but new to most readers. Now we are told that Lake Michigan had the "seiches" the other day and its level rose several feet along the west shore. Ordinarily it would be called a tidal wave, but the lakes have no tides. So to the worterbuch. Seiches, pronounced "sash," with the "a" long, is only an extraordinary change in the level of lakes. Thus does our vocabulary grow.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Making Flour In London.

The metropolis is a growing milling center. Within the last three years its milling capacity has been increased by about 150 sacks per hour. The milling capacity of the metropolis—namely, 550 sacks of 280 pounds per hour—is equal, at 140 hours per week, to a weekly capacity of 77,000 sacks, or an annual capacity of 3,850,000 sacks. Liverpool, the most important milling center in the United Kingdom, has an hourly milling capacity of 650 sacks and a yearly capacity of 4,550,000 sacks.—Liverpool Milling.

Intoxicated Fish.

A stand at a distillery at Frankfort, Ky., broke down the other day, and 16,000 gallons of whisky were lost. It ran into Benson creek. Farmers living on the banks of the stream later saw hundreds of fish either floating lazily or else leaping playfully on the surface and altogether unafraid of the presence of the men. The farmers caught them by the bushel, and it was not until the news of the break at the distillery became known that the mystery was solved. The fish had become intoxicated.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Peach Crusts.

Roll plain paste one-fourth of an inch thick and cut in circular shapes of correct size to exactly cover inverted circular tins. Prick several times, using a fork; place on a tin sheet, and bake in a moderate oven. Remove from the tins, arrange on a serving dish, place half a peach in each case and garnish cavity with half of a blanched almond. Serve with peach sirup. Canned peaches are used for this dish. Turn the peaches from the can into a graniteware saucepan, add one-third of a cupful of sugar and a few grains of salt and cook slowly until the peaches are very soft. Drain and dry the peaches on a towel before putting into the crusts and reserve sirup to serve over crusts at the table.

Making Tallow Candles.

It is best in making tallow candles to use only the best of hard beef tallow, and with the addition of one pound of good wax to five of tallow, well mixed, a nice, firm candle will be the result. The wicks should be large enough to take up the tallow as fast as it melts and prevent its running down on the sides. Care should be taken that the tallow is free from other fats, so that the blaze be as free from smoke as possible.

Gathering Herbs.

In gathering herbs gather most of them when beginning to blossom.

Lavender must be gathered when in full bloom, as the flowers are more fragrant than the leaves.

Select the afternoon of a warm summer day for collecting. Assort each variety by itself and tie up in paper bags, having the stem ends come to the top of the bag. Hang the bags in a current of air in the shade until thoroughly dried.

A Few Toilet Tips.

Lemon juice is a harmless and excellent nail polish.

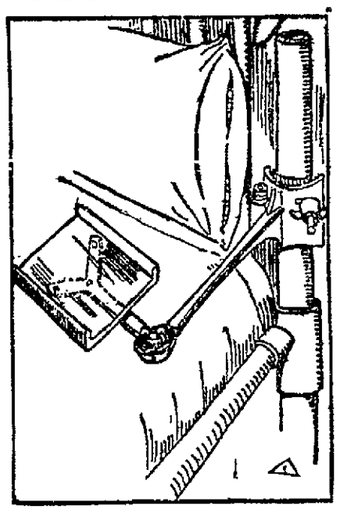
Don't use soap on the face oftener than once a day. Night is the best time for a thorough cleansing.

Alcohol baths will do away with gooseflesh, and rubbing with the oil of sweet almonds is also very effective.

Pumice should never be used on the hands. A bit of lemon will answer its purpose without making the fingers rough and calloused.

Table For Invalids.

The disadvantage of the majority of invalids' tables, especially those designed to be attached to the bedpost, is the complicated apparatus generally involved. Too many hinges, arms and



ADJUSTABLE TABLE.

supports are used, requiring the services of an attendant to properly adjust the table in position.

The one shown in the illustration is so simple and free of complicated attachments that the invalid lying in bed finds no trouble in placing it in any position desired. The arms which support the table board are connected by a universal joint. This gives free adjustment to the board, which can be tilted forward or backward. An ordinary clamp is employed to secure the end of the arm to the bedpost. The table board is made of a size sufficient for holding a small tray of dishes, and by adding ledges at top and bottom a book or other matter can be held in position for reading.

Reducing a Fleshy Nose.

Have the druggist prepare a lotion of half a dram muriate of ammonia, a quarter dram tannic acid, an ounce of glycerin and an ounce and a half of orange flower water. Wet a piece of absorbent cotton and bind on the nose at night. Have another lotion of three ounces mallow water, two and a half grams of benzoate of soda, ten of glycerin and five of alcohol to bathe the nose frequently throughout the day.

Wild Cherry Wine.

With a heavy mallet beat the wild cherries to a pulp, then press through a vegetable press and measure all the juice. To each quart of this add a half pound of sugar and a cup of water. Mix well, put into a crock, cover this with thin muslin and set aside to ferment for a month. When fermentation ceases rack off carefully, bottle and seal.

Polishing Windows.

Windows can be cleaned by rubbing with a cloth dipped in a mixture of whiting and ammonia. Polish with a clean chamois. Another good way is to rub the glass with flannel dampened with alcohol. These methods brighten the glass better than cleaning with soap and water.

To Clean Deep Flower Vases.

Mix a gill of vinegar and a tablespoonful of rock salt and pour into the vase, shaking well, and allow it to stand a little while. Then shake well again and rinse with clean water.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Secretary Loeb's Thrift In Handling White House Horses.

A SENATOR'S TUTOR IN POLITICS

Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia Tells of His Ox That Knew the Way the Wind Would Blow—Speaker Cannon's Appetite For Meat—A Congressman's Experience In Advertising For a Stableman.

The president was talking recently about the miserable White House stable, which is built on low ground behind the White House, says the New York World's Washington correspondent. It is so antiquated and damp that the horses kept in it are affected. He said that the condition of the stable is so bad that he does not keep his own riding horses there at all, but boards them at a private stable.

"You see," said the president, "the place is damp and unhealthy. My horse Wyoming caught cold there and died. The stable has a bad effect on every horse kept there. They all get the heaves. Every horse there but one has the heaves—every horse but one," almost shouted the president. "Think of that!"

"How many horses are there in the stable, Mr. President?" somebody asked.

"Why, I don't know, but I'll find out," and the president punched a button for Secretary Loeb.

"Loeb," he said, as the secretary came in, "how many horses are there in the stables now?"

"Twelve," said Loeb, explaining that two of them are work horses and going through the list.

"How many of them have the heaves?" continued the president.

"One has the heaves," Loeb replied.

"Why, Loeb," said the president, "I have been telling these men that every horse there but one has the heaves, and now you come in here and say only one of them has the heaves. How do you explain that?"

"But, Mr. President," said the thrifty Loeb, "I traded off all those with the heaves for healthy ones."

The president laughed.

"Well, he said, "I guess after this nobody can say this administration is not run on business principles."

Senator Nathan B. Scott waxed eloquent the other day in his few remarks on the live stock bill, says the New York Times' Washington representative. His feelings swept him on into a narration of some personal experiences.

"Our western brethren say we back here in the east know nothing of the hard lines of life in the stock business," said the West Virginia senator.

"I have come up through tribulations, Mr. President. Oh, if they could only look back, as I do, to my life as a boy on the plains driving my ox team between the Missouri river and what is now the city of Denver, a place then without a name. My best friend in all that time was that magnificent old near ox. He was the wisest friend I had. Why, that old fellow knew which way the wind was going to blow every night and lay down with his back to it, and I slept in his lee as warm and happy as a boy could be."

When "Scotty," as the senators all call him, alluded to the old ox knowing which way the wind was going to blow they pricked up their ears. Senator Knute Nelson, who sits a seat or two back of Scott, whispered: "That ox was a pretty good politician. You must have taken lessons from him."

Charles G. Bennett of Brooklyn, secretary of the senate, has a trained bird in his room at the capitol with which he entertains senators during the dull sessions of the senate, says the Brooklyn Eagle's Washington correspondent. It is a cute little South American parrakeet. It was brought to Mrs. Bennett by Senator Don J. Domingo de Obaldia, the Panama minister. Mr. Bennett took such a great fancy to polly, however, he decided to appropriate her for himself. A home for the bird was provided by converting into a cage the big screen about the open fireplace in Secretary Bennett's room. But no cage is really needed for the green plumaged bird, which is remarkably intelligent and content to remain a captive. It follows Mr. Bennett about the room with the constancy and faithfulness of a dog and is thoroughly happy if permitted to crouch at his side or perch upon his finger.

Uncle Joe Cannon was talking about the meat inspection bill the other day, when he was asked as to his own appetite for meat, says the New York Times.

"Never better," replied the speaker of the house. "When I eat at home and have to pay for it myself I have just the same as I always have had, and when I eat with friends and they have to pay for it I always do what I can to make it cost them something."

Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania recently advertised for a stable man and specified that all applications should be "by mail," says the Washington representative of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. Morrell was just out of bed the next morning when he was informed that there was a man waiting who insisted upon seeing him.

"Did you advertise for a man?" was the first question asked of Mr. Morrell when he came down.

"I did," he said, "but I distinctly said that all applications must be by mail."

"Yes, sir," answered the man. "I'm a male, and I'm applying now."

FOR THE CHILDREN

The Handsome Gentleman.

After having prepared a great number of little twists of paper the king of the game begins in this manner, by addressing to the person seated on his right a discourse which all the players repeat, one after the other, without addition or alteration, under pain of being called the "Ornamented Gentleman," which is the name of the game.

"Good day, Handsome Gentleman, always handsome; I, a Handsome Gentleman, always handsome, come from the Handsome Gentleman, always handsome (pointing to the person on his left), to tell you that his eagle has a gold beak."

The person addressed repeats this to his next neighbor, and he to the next, all around the circle. If one makes a mistake he receives a twist every time it happens, and on the following turn, in speaking of himself, instead of "I, Handsome Gentleman," always handsome," he says, "I, a Twisted Gentleman, always twisted, with one (two or three) twists," according to the number he wears.

In the same way when he addresses a wearer of twists, he must say (instead of "Good day, Handsome Gentleman," etc.), "Good day, Twisted Gentleman, with (so many) twists."

On the second round the king of the game adds, and the others repeat in succession, a new quality to that of the eagle first mentioned, as claws of brass; at the third, ruby eyes; at the fourth, silver feathers, etc.

This can be continued as long as desired, and at the end the Twisted Gentlemen pay forfeits to the king and the Handsome Gentlemen.

What the Birds Say.

Those who know much about birds tell us that the birds' notes are quite distinct and sound like the following words. What do they say to you?

Robin—Quick! Quick! Do you think—what you do, do you think—what you do, do you think?

Bluebird—Purity! Purity! I—oh—purity! Dear! Dear! Think of it, think of it!

Bobolink—Bob-o-lee, Bob-o-link, Bob-o-linke-e.

Crow—Caw-w!

Cedar bird—Tze! Tze! Tze!

Bobwhite (quail)—Bob-bob-white! More—more—wet!

Goldfinch (yellow-bird)—Ker-chee-chee-chee, whew-e, whew-e!

Humming bird—Mouselike squeak.

Oriole—Will you? Will you really, really, truly? Female answers—I will.

Sou sparrows—Olit, olit, olit! Chip, chip! Che-char-che-wiss, wiss, wiss!

Thrush—Drop it, drop it! Cover it up, cover it up! Pull it up, pull it up!

Bluejay—Jay, jay, jey! Whee-dle, whee-dle!

Scarlet Tanager—Chip-chirr! Pshaw! Wait-wait-wait for me, wait!

Blackbird—Kong-quer-ree, or Bob-a-lee, a-bob-a-lee.—Boston Herald.

Illustrated Candles.

Here is a way of decorating, with little trouble, all the candles in your apartment. You can ornament them with charming pictures without your being an artist. Take a sheet of paper on which is printed the design you wish to reproduce. The size of the design must not be larger than the circumference of the candle. Roll the paper tightly around the candle, the picture side against the wax or tallow; then run rapidly a lighted match over the back of the paper thus rolled on the candle. That's all! The work is done! Unroll the paper and you will perceive that all the parts of the design are faithfully reproduced in grayish colors on the candle. The thinner the paper on which the design is printed and the more recent the printing of it, the better you will succeed with the operation.

Of'n, Not Of-ten.

Perhaps your teacher has told you many times that there is little analogy in our language and that, therefore, to be proficient in its use you must study it with ears and eyes both wide open. Particularly is the lack of analogy noticed in pronunciation. In some words it is a serious offense to slur a syllable; in others, to slur a syllable is the rule.

Take the word "often" as an illustration. Many persons who wish to be exact are careful to give the two syllables each a distinct sound—of-ten—believing, no doubt, that they thus show a painstaking regard for the proprieties of speech. But this is a case where to slur is right and not to slur is wrong. The word is pronounced "of'n," the "t" being silent.

Wiggles, a Game.

In starting the game of wiggles some one draws a line—straight, curved or angular, as he may fancy. All copy this line, or "wiggle," and use it as a part of a drawing, making it rather stronger than the rest of the sketch so that it shows plainly in the finished picture.

"Extracts of Violet."

Here is an interesting little exercise for spare moments. Try to make as many different words or names as possible from the six letters which spell Violet.

Color Play.

Glowing red and blue and green,
Where have you these colors seen?

"In the roses," answered Ted,
"I have seen the color red;
In the sunset you may learn
When the sky begins to burn."

"In the heavens," answered Prue;
"In the ocean, there is blue;
In the shadows long and still
Creeping downward from the hill."

"Spring and summer bring us green,"
Answered smiling Josephine;
"In the meadows, on the trees,
At the shaded nook of bees."

Glowing red and blue and green,
Ted and Prue and Josephine.

—New York Herald.

ELECTRIC SAFETY LAMP.

Designed to Prevent Fire In Mines and Powder Magazines.

A type of incandescent lamp designed to give as nearly absolute security against fires or explosions as possible has been devised by Dr. D. Tomassi of Paris, and is described by the Electrical Review. The idea is to extinguish the lamp automatically should the protecting globe be broken and to prevent the flying of incandescent particles if the lamp globe itself should be shattered.

The method of doing this consists in surrounding the globe of the lamp itself by a second glass covering fitted so as to be air tight. Within this second globe is a switch which normally stands open, but which, when subjected to air pressure, closes the circuit and allows the lamp to light.

The lamp is lighted by forcing air into the outer globe, in this way closing the switch. If, then, the outer globe be shattered, the reduction in air pressure which takes place immediately will extinguish the lamp before the inner globe is broken. If, on the other hand, the inner globe breaks, the reduction in pressure of the air in the outer globe, due to the collapse of the inner globe, will open the switch and put the lamp out. In case of an accident of this kind the outer globe will, of course, stop all flying particles and prevent any fire. It is thought that the lamp will have value in mines exposed to explosive gases, in powder magazines and in other places where there is danger of an explosion.

ECONOMIC NUTRITION.

Eat What the Appetite Craves and Chew Food Thoroughly.

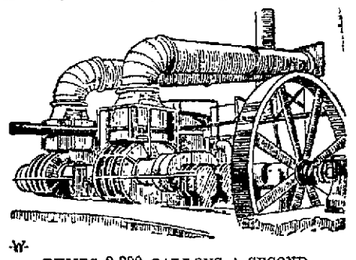
The entire principle of economic nutrition is simple and practical. It simply requires you to throw present habits and conventions to the winds and for a little time try the experiment of giving the matter of your everyday living honest, intelligent thought, says Physical Culture.

Eat all you crave, but do not eat more than this simply because you have been in the habit of doing so. See to it that each morsel put into your mouth is thoroughly masticated and mixed with the saliva before going down into the stomach, which is not equipped to perform the work which the teeth and salivary glands were given you for.

The stomach will struggle bravely to overcome the abuse which you heap upon it, but in spite of all it can do to manage hastily chewed food, undigested portions remain which interfere with the healthy conditions which nature intended. The normal appetite is given you as an indicator of what the body requires. If you crave potato, the system needs starch, which the saliva makes digestible, but which the acids of the stomach cannot dissolve. Other needs of the system are similarly indicated.

A Mighty Rotary Pump.

One of the largest rotary pump plants in the world has been erected for the Neches Canal company of Beaumont, Tex. This plant, which will be used for irrigating purposes, will discharge at the rate of 140,000 gallons a minute, or twenty-three gallons in one



PUMPS 2,300 GALLONS A SECOND.

hundredth of a second. The impellers are fifty-eight and one-half inches in diameter and displace 2,515 gallons at each revolution.

The pumps are direct connected by an 18 by 38 by 48 inch compound condensing Corliss engine by a shaft eleven inches in diameter with bearings thirty inches long. The keys in the couplings are made of babbit instead of steel, to prevent breaking should a piece of wood be drawn into the pump.

Railroad Improvement.

The improvement in the physical condition of steam railroads during 1905 has been very marked. The reduction of grades and curves on the chief lines has been prosecuted with vigor. Permanent steel bridges on substantial masonry have replaced many of the old wooden structures. The use of concrete masonry is now almost universal, and the results are of the most satisfactory kind. Heavier rails are also taking the place of the older and lighter rails. Probably the most important improvement has been in the rapid adoption of the system of block signaling, which was greatly extended during the year. The duplicate order system of train dispatching has also been widely adopted and has resulted in rendering the possibilities of accident much less than under the single order system.—Railway and Locomotive Engineering.

Lusol, a New Light Giver.

After electric lights, lusol. The Paris municipal authorities are extending their street lighting trials with lusol, which is a hydrocarbon recovered as a byproduct in making blast furnace coke. The light is said to be even softer than that of alcohol, and a 100 candle lamp of the type hitherto employed costs only a cent per hour, while the domestic lusol lamp gives double the light at half the cost of a good kerosene lamp. One use of the new illuminant will be to form a reserve in case of unforeseen gas or electric light extinction.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.
37 North Erie St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

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Editorial Rooms — Both Phones No. 66
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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, JULY 9 1906

It is said that the kaiser is devoted to Mexican coffee and uses no other in the imperial household. Why doesn't someone introduce to him the luscious Puerto Rican berry, which, when properly browned, ground by hand in a mortar in the native's fashion, dripped and served with hot milk, is a drink fit for the gods, or even the kaiser?

The city administration of Pittsburg is notifying railroads that they must stop using bituminous coal and blowing their whistles unnecessarily within municipal limits. The next thing to do is to see that the notices are noticed. If Pittsburg succeeds in securing an abatement of this combined nuisance, a valuable precedent will have been established.

Dr. Wiley, who gained fame with his "poison squad" and other famous experiments, is now testing the value of cold storage as a means of preserving chickens and fruits. He should extend his researches to ascertaining how long canned chicken will keep, for the result in view of the failure of congress to compel the date of inspection to be placed on labels might be of value to coroners' juries in the future.

Dispatches designated broadly as "special cables" announced the engagement Saturday morning of Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, to an English viscount. The Associated Press, recognized as one of the most reliable news agencies in the world, was authorized to deny the report Saturday afternoon. The "special cables" are kindly requested to take Josh Billings' advice and not tell so much that doesn't happen.

WHERE PRESSURE IS NEEDED.

In commenting on two important books on the subject of immigration (Problem of the Immigrant, by J. D. Whelpley, and Immigration, by Prescott E. Hall) the current number of the New York Outlook makes these pertinent and sensible remarks: Both books alike impel the reader to the conclusion that in dealing with this serious and complex problem the federal government cannot take too great pains, and the people of the country cannot be too well informed. One method, it is also clear from the facts presented in both books, has been in the past effective, and ought in the future to be more stringently applied—that is, the method of holding the steamship companies responsible for accepting immigrant passengers who do not comply with the law. This is not only effective, but also just. These companies, like other concerns, have been engaged in building up their business. A boatload of human freight is a highly remunerative cargo. These companies have therefore been largely responsible for the vastness of this immigration; they ought to be held responsible for its character, and particularly for the decent and humane treatment of the persons they convey. There ought to be imposed on them greater penalties for evasion of the law, and there ought to be required of them better accommodations for their steerage passengers, and more compliant co-operation with national officials. They ought not, of course, to be dealt with oppressively; but they are in no danger of suffering from oppression. In the interest both of the immigrant they carry and of the people of the nation who are called upon to receive him, educate him and make him a citizen, these transportation companies ought to be put under such pressure of law that they will find it more profitable to aid than to hamper the efforts of the federal government.

TRANSPORT AGROUND.

Ran on a Reef Near the Island of Guam.

Guam, July 7.—(By Associated Press.)—An army transport Thomas is stranded on a reef near here, and the station ship Supply is unable to pull her off. A vessel will be ordered from Manila. The Thomas has on board $1,750,000 in Philippine gold, ten army officers, seventy-nine civilians and four army nurses.

B & O. Excursion to Cleveland, Sunday, July 8th; leave Massillon at 7:30 a. m. $1.00 round trip.

BURNHEIMER BADLY HURT.

Fell From Street Car While Returning From Races.

M'CULLOUGH IS RE-ELECTED.

Meeting of Republican Central Committee Held Saturday Morning—Damage by Flood Friday Afternoon—Keeper of a Gambling Resort Under Arrest.

Canton, July 7.—County Commissioner James C. Burnheimer was badly injured while returning from the races Thursday evening. Accompanied by some friends Mr. Burnheimer desired to get home before the rush commenced on the street cars and started before the races were completed. The cars from the base ball game were loaded to the foot-boards at the time. The commissioner succeeded in getting his feet on the board and was holding fast to the handle with one hand when another man jumped on the board just ahead of him, forcing Mr. Burnheimer to relinquish his hold, and he fell heavily to the ground, rolling over and over for several times. He did not think himself injured and went direct to his home. He came up street Friday morning and then suddenly lost the use of his lower limbs and had to be taken home again. It is believed that the muscles in the fleshy part of his legs have been twisted and the ligaments sprained. He will be confined to his home for some time.

William Mitchell, keeper of one of the Court street gambling dens, was arrested Friday night for operating the place, the allidavit being sworn out by W. D. Lama, an insurance man. The tables were then turned and Lama himself was arrested for gambling. When taken before the mayor he entered a plea of guilty and was bound over to the probate court, but, being friendless, he cannot secure bail and will have a hearing later. Mitchell entered a plea of not guilty and gave a bond for his appearance in probate court.

At a meeting of the members of the Stark County Republican Central committee, held Saturday morning, Chairman Roscoe McCullough was re elected to the position of chairman. The chairman will appoint the secretary and the members of the sub committees.

Charles C. McKinney, proprietor of the tailoring establishment under the Dime Savings bank, whose place was filled with water by the flood Friday, says that his loss will be over $1,000 The force of the water, which was over four feet deep on the wall around his entrance, broke open his front door and rushed into the place in a torrent. People living in the lower sections of the city were also damaged more or less on account of losses on canned goods and provisions in their cellars and basements.

CRACK IN THE EARTH.

Curious Phenomena Follows a Kansas Storm.

Kiowa, Kan., July 7.—Following the most severe storm this section has had in years, this week, a strange phenomena has appeared on the south side of Driftwood creek, about ten miles southeast of this place. The earth parted for a distance of seven or eight miles, beginning at the farm of James Meride, entering Z. Hooper's farm at the southeast corner, passing over the A. F. McGibben place in a southerly direction, entering and passing out of the F. A. Rossi ranch on the southwest corner, losing itself on the J. D. Hiatt farm. The widest opening of the crack is to be found on the Hooper place. At that place it is three feet wide and as deep as the ranchers have been able to penetrate.

Various theories have been advanced as to the probable cause of the parting of the earth. Some assert they felt a slight earthquake shock during the storm. If a seismic current passed through that section during the storm it was so feeble that it was not generally noticed. Another theory is that gases accumulated in the interior of the earth had caused an explosion and produced the crack. The break in the ground extends over two hills that have been parted as though they had been split by an ax.

Your Summer Vacation

can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Fifield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond G. P. A., Milwaukee Central R'y, Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing

WOMAN AND FASHION

For Warm Mornings.

The breakfast jacket is a delightful garment at all seasons of the year, but especially so during the warm months. Here is one that is suited to all the lawns, muslins and materials of the like and which can be varied in several ways so that it practically becomes two or three in place of one. In the illustration it is made of dotted batiste and is trimmed with frills and bandings of embroidery, the neck being finished with a big flat collar, but if something simpler is desired the collar can be omitted and the neck can be finished either in V shape or cut out to form a small square. Again, in place of confining the entire jacket at the waist line the fullness at the back can be held by a band on the under side, while the fronts are left free.

LINGERIE BREAKFAST JACKET.

Materials Coming.

Stripes are already pushing checks aside with the elect in France, and the peking—black and white—make some of the smartest costumes, especially for matrons who like a certain dignity in their costumes.

Voiles with line effects and heavier serge and other wool weaves show this tendency toward stripes. Combinations of silk and velvet and velvet and wool in the same weave are a noticeable feature of fall goods.

Crape Negligees.

Crapes, plain or flowered, are always popular with the designers of negligees, and many of the best models are carried out in this favorite material. Combinations of valenciennes lace and embroidered batiste or of valenciennes and cluny are the usual thing for trimming such gowns and matinees, and the popularity of cluny is noticeable throughout the province of the negligee, as in all departments of woman's dress this season.

Concerning Hatpins.

There is a fashion in everything and a craze for novelty. The latest is to wear the very biggest ornamentation in the way of hatpins. The favorite pin of the moment is a huge amber ball, although many tortoise shell ones are also used by those who can afford them. Light tortoise shell is worn in preference to the darker tone.

Fashionable Summer Silks.

Seldom has summer seen such a variety of suitable, attractive and altogether charming silks as at the present time. Here is a costume that shows a combination of plaid skirt with plain jacket that is exceedingly chic and smart. The skirt is the new sun plaited one that is cut in circular shape, with a seam at the center front, and is trimmed with bands of velvet ribbon, while the coat is made of plain taffeta, with collar and cuffs of the plaid and trimming of velvet ribbon that matches that upon the skirt, the two combining to make an exceedingly desirable effect. The little coat is well fitting, jaunty and altogether smart and can be worn closed or open, as may be liked. Both will be found suited to a variety of materials and can be made to match in place of in contrast if better liked, voile and all similar materials of lightweight wool being quite as appropriate as silk.

COMBINATION COSTUME.

TO VISIT CANAL ZONE

How the President Will Explore Isthmus of Panama.

SEARCHING INQUIRY TO BE MADE

Mr. Roosevelt Plans to Go Over Every Mile of American Territory on the Isthmus—Wishes to See All Phases of Construction Work—Will Don Rubber Boots and Closely Examine Culebra Cut.

President Roosevelt's decision to visit the isthmus of Panama to acquaint himself with the situation in the canal zone will cause the dirt to fly, as those charged with the construction of the Panama canal will exert themselves to make great progress in the work before Mr. Roosevelt arrives, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York World.

All the details of the trip have not been arranged, but it is known that President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Taft, Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama canal commission, and one or two other persons, will leave Washington Nov. 1 and will go to the isthmus on one of the crack warships. The vessel has not yet been selected nor has the personnel of the party fully been determined. Secretary Loeb may accompany the president, and some of the executive clerks and a stenographer or two will be aboard the ship to enable the president to transact public business which requires his attention. The vessel will be equipped with wireless telegraphic apparatus, and from the time the president departs he will be in constant communication with Washington.

If present plans are carried out the president will start from the Washington navy yard on board the yacht Mayflower and will steam to Fortress Monroe, where he will be transferred to the vessel which will take him to Colon. This vessel will be one of the best in the navy, and one will be chosen that is equipped with admiral's quarters, which will be occupied by the president. The meals for the entire party will be served in the dining room of the admiral's quarters After the vessel reaches Colon the presidential party will retain its quarters on board the ship and will visit the canal zone from time to time. The president will be the guest of Governor Magoon at his official residence on one or two occasions.

Extreme precautions will be taken to guard the president from yellow fever. This disease practically has been wiped out in the canal zone, according to the latest official reports, and a case has not made its appearance for some time. Notwithstanding, the president will not take any chances of being bitten by mosquitoes which spread yellow fever, and his quarters will be equipped with mosquito netting, so as to make it practically impossible for one of these insects to nip him and subject him to the danger of contracting the disease.

President Roosevelt desires to see every phase of the work of construction, from the rebuilding of the Panama railroad, which is an important factor in this great undertaking, to the excavation of the soil with the modern steam shovels and the disposition of the material that will be taken from the canal. He will also look into the question of handling freight, about which there has been so much trouble, and will inquire about the docking facilities, which have been anything but adequate for the enormous quantities of machinery and other freight that have been shipped to the isthmus preparatory to the real work of digging the canal.

The engineering problems also will engage much of his time, and he will learn from actual experience the exact conditions that led to the construction of a lock canal instead of one of the sea level type, and why it required so many long months to get data to enable the engineers to pass on this question. The extreme difficulties involved in the labor question will also be presented to President Roosevelt, and he will be given an opportunity to see for himself the difference between the labor found in the United States and that on the isthmus.

One of the most important features of the construction of the canal—the Culebra cut—and the one which presents the most vexatious problems will be studied with great interest by the president. The soil in this cut is soft clay, and the mountain flanking the cut is very high. This clay is so treacherous that when the engineers least expect it thousands of tons of it slide down into the cut, bury the machinery with which the laborers are working and necessitate the removal of the soil again. The cut fills up frequently, and it is feared that the entire mountain will have to be removed.

President Roosevelt will don rubber boots reaching to his hips and, clad in a mackintosh and other appropriate garments, will make a close examination of the Culebra cut. In fact, he will go over every inch of territory on the isthmus belonging to the United States. He will travel to the Pacific side of the isthmus over the Panama railroad, which practically has been rebuilt and is now a modern railway.

Secretary Taft, Governor Magoon and Chairman Shonts, each of whom has made several visits to the isthmus, will act as guides for the president. After making a thorough examination of the Panama canal zone the president will return on the same warship. He will be absent about three weeks and will reach Washington shortly before congress convenes. He will give that body the benefit of his experience in his next annual message.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

The Indian empire has the cheapest postal service in the world.

A single firm in New Haven, Conn., opened about 70,000 bushels of oysters last season. They were all used by one firm.

The ceremonies attending a high class Brahman wedding last a week and are the most complicated in existence.

Milton was plain in his eating, as in everything else. His breakfast was a bit of bread and cheese or a chop and a glass of milk.

A Dalton (Pa.) man boasts that he can live on $10 a year. He eats but one meal a day, and that consists of raw fruits, vegetables and nuts.

Ivy does not make a house damp. On the contrary, its small roots extract every particle of moisture from the brick or stone to which it clings.

In the canyons of the Andes bridges from precipice to precipice are made of rope cables joined by smaller strands to make a trough shaped bridge.

Ants are extraordinarily fond of liver and may be exterminated by laying raw liver near their haunts. The liver when covered with the insects should be thrown into boiling water.

A brood of chickens was the innocent cause of a divorce case in Winsted, Conn. The wife claimed that the husband loved the chickens more than he did her and asked him to move to the hennery, whereupon he left her.

While workmen were engaged in cutting railroad ties near Willoughby, Md., they discovered a gold ring in the heart of an oak tree. The ring was in perfect condition except that in sawing down the tree the saw had disfigured the set of the ring.

The postmistress of Iron Mountain, Tex., is eighty-four years old, has held the position over fifty-three years and has served under twelve presidents, beginning with President Pierce, and under both the Confederate and United States governments.

For thirty-three years there has been no session of court held in Labrador, and in fifty years the only criminal charge which is recorded is that against an Eskimo whose jealousy was aroused against a rival in his wife's affections and who shot the man as he walked with her.

A man in Damariscotta, Me., brought a pair of horses from the city for use in the country. The animals were broken to autos, electrics and "every other horrid thing," but they had never seen oxen. The very first time they saw a yoke of the strange animals they ran away.

Bangor, Me., is hoping for a revival of the pottery industry in Maine. The substitution of kaolin for clay brought the Maine pottery works to an end a long time ago, but the Bangor people base their hope now on the recent discoveries of clay deposits equaling even the Chinese kaolin in purity.

Homer Case of the town of Lafayette, N. Y., willed the church choir there the sum of $100 on condition that the choir should sing "America" every Memorial day. The money is to be invested, and if the choir lets three years elapse without singing the national hymn the money reverts to the estate.

Consul Brittain of Kehl explains the new method of keeping clean the congested business streets of the larger German cities. Metal tanks are inserted at intervals to the level of the street and covered with iron lids. Into these the offal is easily swept. In the night the tanks are hauled to the dumping grounds.

There are in Belfast, Me., seven persons representing four generations in direct line who live in one family and eat at the same table. They are Captain and Mrs. Thomas Condon, the daughter Lucy and her husband, Elisha H. Hanney; the granddaughter Cleora and her husband, Clarence E. Read, and the baby, Master Carlton Arthur Read.

Judge von der Meden of Hamburg, who recently disappeared while on his honeymoon at Hanover and was found wandering in the streets of Zurich, has now been declared insane. Among papers found on him was a letter from his wife. On the envelope he had written: "I did not know a man could be so happy. I am so very happy that I think I shall go mad."

"Solid alcohol" has been introduced from Belgium. It is in small cubes, just the right size to slip into the pocket and burn under a chafing dish. The body of the preparation is furnished by nitrate of cotton and a little amyl acetate, which takes up large quantities of alcohol and keeps it ready for combustion. The mixture contains 93 per cent pure alcohol.

Among the blocks of marble recently raised in West Rutland, Vt., were four weighing from twenty to twenty-five tons each. Each block will furnish one of the lions for the monument to President McKinley at Buffalo. The blocks were so large and heavy that it was found expedient to reduce their weight by trimming them in the quarry to the size actually needed for the figures.

The municipality of Orlamunde has just issued a notice to the effect that admittance to all cafes and public houses is henceforth to be denied to all who do not pay their taxes within the legal limit of time. It is not altogether an innovation, for a somewhat similar measure has been in force for a number of years in Switzerland and has answered its purpose excellently

There are indications that the three tapestries representing summer, autumn and winter hanging in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and owned by Mrs. John T. Morse, Jr., are the works of the master, Charles Le Brun, which were mysteriously taken from the Palais Royal in Paris after the fire during the revolution. If this is true they are almost priceless pieces of art.

INSURANCE LOSSES.

One Hundred Million Dollars Will be Paid in 'Frisco.

San Francisco, July 7.—The Call says: One hundred and sixty-six settlements that have been effected by fire insurance companies indicate that in the business section of San Francisco more than $100,000,000 will be paid to fire losers on the face of the adjustments made on losses that have already come before committees. The average adjusted loss in the one hundred and sixty-six instances mentioned is $84,325, the total payments being $14,000,009. The sound value of the one hundred and sixty-six properties is given at $19,000,000 by the adjusters, consequently the reduction for earthquake damage and for all other causes in the adjustments is $5,000,000.

The Examiner says: The Austrian Phoenix, an old established insurance company of Vienna, Austria, has so far not offered to adjust a single loss, nor has it even admitted liability, although its policies are of standard form and contain no earthquake clauses.

"Behold the western sky,
Where people live but never die."
The reason for this is plain to see,
They all take Rocky Mountain Tea.
The Baltzly Company.

PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS

Message Sent to Crown Prince of Germany.

Berlin, July 7.—(By Associated Press.)—President Roosevelt's congratulations to Crown Prince and Crown Princess Frederick William on the birth of their son has been transmitted through the American ambassy and foreign office to Emperor William and the crown prince and crown princess.

ENGAGEMENT DENIED.

London, July 7.—(By Associated Press).—The Associated Press is authorized to deny the report of the engagement of Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, to Viscount Achison.

Bright eyes are an infallible index to youth, windows from which Cupid shoots his arrows. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes bright eyes, rosy cheeks. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

Summer tourist B. & O. very low round trip rates. Consult agents or address M. G Carrell, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

A specific for pain—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, strongest, cheapest liniment ever devised. A household remedy in America for 25 years.

$1.50 round trip to Toledo.
$1.25 round trip to Cedar Point, via Pennsylvania Lines from Massillon, Sunday, July 15. Train leaves 6:57 a. m.

Liver and Stomach trouble can be cured by using Slusser's Vegetable Pills. There is nothing better or more effective known to man. They will and do please. The Slusser Pharmacy, Louisville, O.

ANOTHER ENDORSEMENT.

Louisiana Democrats Declare for Bryan.

Baton Rouge, July 7.—(By Associated Press)—The Louisiana house of representatives last night, in regular session, adopted a resolution recommending the endorsement of Wm. J. Bryan by the Democratic party of this state, as a candidate for the presidency in 1908.

TO AILING WOMEN.

A Little Sound Advice will Help Many a Sufferer in Massillon.

No woman can be healthy and well if the kidneys are sick. Poisons that pass off in the urine when the kidneys are well are retained in the body when the kidneys are sick. Kidneys and bladder get inflamed and swollen, crowding the delicate female organs nearby and sometimes displacing them. This is the true cause of many bearing down pains, lameness, backache, sideache, etc. Uric poisoning also causes headaches, dizzy spells, languor, nervousness and rheumatic pain.

When suffering so, try Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that cures sick kidneys. You will get better as the kidneys get better, and health will return when the kidneys are well. Let a Massillon woman tell you about Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Katherine Diefenbacher, of 182 Wooster St., says: "I endorse every word of my testimony, given in May, 1900, five years ago. I never felt better than I have since I used Doan's Kidney Pills. I increased in weight after my old trouble disappeared, and a great many people have interviewed me regarding the merits of the medicine. I used to suffer from heavy bearing-down pains across my loins and kidneys, and when Doan's Kidney Pills completely relieved me I was pleased to let others know about such a reliable remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Any skin itching is a temper tester. The more you scratch the worse it itches. Doan's Ointment cures piles, eczema—any skin itching. At all drug stores.

Pennsylvania LINES

SPECIAL LOW FARES
—TO—
St. Paul
July 23, 24, 25—Saengerbund

Omaha July 9 12—B.Y.P.U — **Denver** July 11-14—B.P.O.E

Milwaukee
August 10, 11, 12—Eagle Grand Aerie

Minneapolis
August 10, 11, 12—G. A. R.

Seashore Excursion, Thursday, August 9, 1906.

$15.50 round trip from Massillon to Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md. Tickets good to return leaving destination on or before August 23, 1906, with stopover at Philadelphia on return trip within limit of ticket.

If interested, ask
F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be in not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day.

Three publications of not more than four lines, 25 cents.

FOR RENT

FIVE room house, 132 E. Tremont street. Possession at once. $10.00 per month. Isaac Conard, over Merchant's Bank.

FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, with privilege of bath and wash rooms, also a room for a single man or man and wife, centrally located at 87 E. Tremont St.

OFFICE ROOM—First class office room. Inquire of Thomas Burd at James R. Dunn's office, opera block.

OFFICE ROOMS—Two office rooms in new Independent Bldg. Inquire at Independent office.

SEVEN room house with bath, corner Hill and Chestnut Sts. Inquire of Leonard Smith, 56 Chestnut St.

STORE ROOM—One store room on Main street. rent cheap to desirable parties. S. Burd.

STORE ROOM at 70 West Main street. Will rent whole house with six living rooms if so desired. Inquire at 51 Second street. Chas Schaibly.

WANTED

BOILERMAKERS, caulkers and punchers. Steady work, good wages. Apply Carroll-Porter Boiler & Tank Co., Wellsville, Ohio.

MALE HELP—Mechanic well posted in designing and making special dies for sheet steel stampings. Men familiar with operating Steam and Bradley Hammers. Machinist in charge line of power presses on Sheet Steel Shapes. Good positions for competent men. Address, Thos. H. Martin, Lorain, Ohio.

MEN—$91.00 monthly made passing bills, tacking signs, etc. Life business. No canvassing. Continental Distributing Service, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAULTS and cespools cleaned, new one constructed and repaired. Chas. Swarms, 36 Warwick street. Farmers phone 426 or leave orders at Fetzer's Blacksmith shop.

WHY go to a sanitarium for massages when a postal to Miss M. E. McMillan, 116 N. High street will procure you a good masseure at home.

Want Column ads. pay.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY-FIVE acre farm one and one-half miles we of Dalton, on the state road and five miles southeast of Orrville, O. The soil is excellent, abundance of fruit, running water, large house and barns, railroad nearby and good prospects for coal on farm. For terms or anyone wanting to see the farm will be pleased to show it by arranging with me. Call on or address J. M. Fiscus, Orrville, O.

GAS STOVES. Inquire at Independent Co.

HOUSE—One large house newly painted and papered on S. East street, No. 97. Will sell very cheap if sold soon. See S. Burd.

I MAKE abstracts or title, write deeds and mortgages, at the law office of R. A. Plun, attorney at law, over 26 East Main street, Massillon, O. Justin R. White, Notary Public.

LOT on South High street, 52 feet frontage; also lot on Wellman street, 50 feet frontage. Bargain for quick buyer. Geo. R. Hankins, over Merchants' Bank.

SIX roomed house, out kitchen and good cellar, lot 62 by 169, cistern and city water and fruit trees; 56 E. South St. Inquire John Otto; at premises.

TICKETS—Ocean Steamship Tickets—NORTH GERMAN LLOYD HAMBURG AMERICAN, CUNARD, FABRE, AUSTRO-AMERICAN, ITALIAN LLOYD & PRINCE LINES. Money forwarded anywhere. Warren E. Russell, 2 East Tremont street.

LOST.

DOG—On Columbia Heights a black and tan beagle hound pup, with white breast. Leave word at Sayler's grocery, S. Erie St. Reward offered.

POCKETBOOK, Monday night, in the business section. Reward if returned to The Independent office

WATCH—Lady's gold watch on N. Mill St., between Commonwealth avenue and Main St., on Wednesday, July 4, between 8 and 9 o'clock. Watch had diamond chip on lid, and initials J. R. inside. Finder leave at H. Rosenberg, 44 E. Main and receive reward.

For Sale or Rent.

HOUSE—New 4 room house, gas and city water, $25 cash balance easy monthly payments or will rent for $7 a month. The Massillon Realty Co., over Merchants Bank.

Sale of Music
For 10 Days Only.

STANDARD SHEET MUSIC, in Vocal or Instrumental for the Piano, Organ, Mandolin, Guitar and Banjo, now only 5c each, 6 copies for 25c

Music Folios, containing the old time popular pieces that we never forget during this sale only 10c each.

Music Teachers and others interested in music will save money by putting in a supply for future use.

BAHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

By Way of Experiment

By NELLIE CRAVEY GILLMORE

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GERALDINE came home from the club woman's luncheon hot and cross, "ready for an argument," quoted of Billy, who figured peradventure as the lady's better half. Mainwaring was sitting, or, rather, sprawling, in one of the multifold lounging chairs that made comfortable the spacious veranda, his spiked feet raised opulently to the flowering banister rail.

Flung over his face as an impromptu guard against pertinacious insects was

MRS. MAINWARING PAUSED AT THE TOP OF THE STEPS.

the latest comic weekly. His hands, long and brown and sinewy, gave combined attestation to the man's artistic temperament and a strong athletic susceptibility. On the floor beside him were some golf paraphernalia, a pitcher of ice water and half a dozen magazines.

Mrs. Mainwaring paused as she reached the top of the steps and regarded her sleeping spouse with a medley of emotions, depicted consecutively, upon her pretty, flushed face. Then a ripple of silent laughter passed over it, rendering her twice as enchanting as anything else could have done.

She tossed her long lace gloves, fan and cream chiffon parasol on a bench and tripped noiselessly up to her husband's chair. Lifting the paper a fraction, she stole a quick, cautious glance into the dark, relaxed features. He stirred vaguely. She waited a moment, then she looked again, and all at once it came to her that Mainwaring was a very handsome man, handsomer even than she had deemed him before he placed the wedding ring upon her finger.

His hair, black and fine and absolutely devoid of wave or crinkle, grew in a determined line high up on the square, bronzed forehead. The lashes, also straight, were somewhat lighter in shade, but so dense as to completely obscure that part of the cheek upon which they fell. Below a slightly prominent but well shaped nose his mouth revealed itself to be easily the best feature. It was neither too large nor too small, too thick nor too thin. It was not stubborn or even obstinate, but in a good natured, liberal way uncompromising to the last degree.

After a few minutes he sat up suddenly and tried to open his eyes, but ten pink tipped fingers checked their upward glance.

"So for once I've caught you napping." Geraldine came round to the front of his chair and stood looking down at him with laughing accusation.

Mainwaring squared himself and blinked at the mottle of sunlight on the sycamores. "I'll swear I wasn't asleep," he protested, with a vigorous disregard for veracity. "I just had my eyes shut, that's all."

Geraldine nodded indulgently and sank down in an adjacent chair.

"I didn't know till today," she observed, drawing half a dozen implements of war from her hat, "that I had married a diplomat."

"Many thanks for the civility of the term. It is most becoming in—a diplomat's wife."

"What a nice idea!"

She had crossed her hands at the back of her head in an attitude of deep reflection, and the words came with absent enthusiasm.

Presently her face lighted and she broke into a little amused laugh. "Billy," she said, "you can't guess what is to be our next topic for discussion!"

"What's the answer?"

"Don't be horrid, or"—

"I'll have to give it up."

"Just one guess," she insisted, with an uplifted forefinger.

"Is it the extermination of the automobile or—or Paul Jones' obituary?" He lighted a cigar with luxurious deliberation.

Geraldine took up his words briskly.

"Oh, if you can't—if you don't want to be serious," she flashed, "I"—

"Well?" he objected, with a half laugh. "If anything could be more serious"—

"That isn't the point at all," she interrupted, with a little impatient gesture, "and you know it. You are utterly aggravating and ridiculous, Billy!" she declared, with pink cheeks. Little pale gold wisps of hair had been loosened by the drive home in the wind and now blew about her soft, throbbing neck in bewitching restlessness. The fine veins in her temples pulsed with excitement, and her eyes, awhile ago gray, had deepened to black. Her lips, red and moist and vaguely tremulous, lost nothing by their sudden access of gravity as she went on:

"Waiving preliminaries, the subject is just this, 'Is love—romantic love, that is—a possible thing without jealousy?'"

Mainwaring stared at his wife oddly for an instant before he spoke. "Certainly not," he delivered authoritatively. After a second's silence he leaned over and imprisoned one of her hands in both his.

Mrs. Mainwaring pulled away from him impatiently. "I disagree with you," she remarked, with abrupt coldness.

"Oh, it is possible, of course, where no cause exists," he commented, with masculine complacence.

"That point necessitates a definition of the word 'cause.'"

"As a matter of fact, what would be ample and sufficient reason with one person might amount to so much wind with another."

"Jealousy is merely an acknowledgment of superiority in some one else," she submitted positively.

"In which event—a tribute to the delinquent one's good judgment, an essential tribute. I rather think your point of view is somewhat quixotic. There's no accounting for people's tastes, you know. I have seen them walk over pearls and take the stones."

"I don't see"—

"Let me illustrate. I once knew a man whose wife was beautiful and clever and good. He openly abandoned her society for that of another, who was neither attractive, interesting nor in any way good."

"Possibly his wife bored him with her very perfections."

"She did not bore other men."

"And was she jealous?"

"In a proud, silent way I presume she was."

"Did she exert herself to hold her husband's love?"

"Most women who love men do, don't they?"

Geraldine made no response and for several minutes afterward was silent. Presently she suggested, "Perhaps, after all, if she was, as you say, clever, she was not jealous of her husband's attachment."

"Geraldine!"

"Yes?"

"Just suppose now, for instance, that I—that I were—to"—

"Don't be absurd, Billy. We are not trying to get personal, are we?"

"That is the only way to arrive at correct conclusions."

"Personal applications are biasing," remarked Geraldine, with a sage look.

"They are vital, and they tell."

She laughed deliciously and tossed her head into one of its ravishing poises. "Then I am still determined to disagree with you on the original question," she said. "There is nothing that could make me jealous of you, Billy."

Mainwaring contemplated her with shadowed eyes. "Then I am very much afraid," he returned, in a dejected tone, "that you do not care for me in the right way, the real way."

"On the other hand, my dear, you ought to consider this the very highest compliment I could pay you"—a radiant smile broke across her face—"the sincerest evidence of my absolute love and trust," she added earnestly.

"JUST ONE GUESS," SHE INSISTED.

"But, my dear girl," he protested in a surprised tone, "women like to feel that their husbands are jealously inclined; men like to think that their wives are—'cause' counted out."

Geraldine bridled. "That I consider a most vulgar statement," she flared, "and it does not in the least alter my views, to which I mean to adhere strictly, whatever comes—or goes."

Mainwaring rose, stretched himself resignedly and stalked to the end of the veranda. When he came back Geraldine had fled. He pondered a moment, during which his face underwent a succession of panoramic changes. Finally he drew from his pocket a small memorandum book and fountain pen. This is what he wrote:

My Dearest Daphne (the name sounded well, he thought)—I am longing fiercely for a sight of your sweet face. Excuse haste and drop me a line by return mail saying when. Ever your own

BILLY BO'.

He reread the lines with an inspired expression, then turned the leaf over and scribbled something across the back of it. Afterward he took a careful inventory of surroundings and, stooping, placed the paper, face up, on the floor.

Ten minutes later, when Mrs. Mainwaring returned to the porch, her husband had re ensconced himself in his reclining chair and was snoring lustily.

"Upon my word," she began, with a touch of indignation, when her glance fell upon the paper at her feet. She picked it up with some curiosity, the pupils of her eyes darkening and dilating till they extended almost to the rims of the gray irises as she caught a glimpse of the address in her husband's unmistakable handwriting.

She read the lines through three times, first with naked incredulity, then with rising resentment and finally with deadly deliberation. She paled, flushed and paled again till her lips even looked white.

For several seconds she neither took breath nor moved. Something cold and hard and terrible seemed closing about her throat, choking the very life out of her.

At this juncture Mainwaring came to life suddenly.

"Good gracious!" he cried, jerking himself to a sitting posture. "One would think you had seen a ghost, Geraldine."

"I have seen worse than a ghost," she returned, her voice tense, but controlled.

"Worse than"— His lips twitched as he struggled frantically for poise.

"I have seen—this!" she broke out with sudden passion, one hand, in which lay a crushed bit of paper, extended tragically.

Mainwaring shot up out of his chair and came quickly to her side. "Let

"I HAVE SEEN—THIS!" SHE BROKE OUT.

me see it," he said, with quiet insistence, loosening her fingers with suddenly cold, unsteady hands. Smoothing out the paper, he scanned the words with blood burned cheeks.

"Well?"

They looked at each other for one unutterable minute, and silence seemed to suffocate them both till the woman broke it sharply.

"Now tell me everything," she said in a concentrated tone of voice that fought hard to eliminate all trace of weakness.

And then, to the consternation of Geraldine, Mainwaring did a most remarkable thing. He laughed till he had to hold his side, after which he turned and took her fiercely in his arms. "Billy, how—how dare you!"

Mainwaring relaxed his embrace, his lips still smiling. His eyes bore an oddly triumphant look. "Turn the paper over," he commanded, "and see what is written on the other side."

She obeyed meekly. All power of resistance seemed vanished. She read:

Dearest Geraldine—This is simply by way of experiment—as a means of proving to you that you are no different from other people BILLY.

Geraldine turned to him indignantly, compelling his eyes by the rising challenge in her own. "I would not have dreamed," she commenced frigidly, "that—that"— Her voice weakened helplessly, her eyes filled with irresistible tears, and she collapsed limply in his arms.

"Oh, Billy!" she sobbed.

A Quaint Old Town.

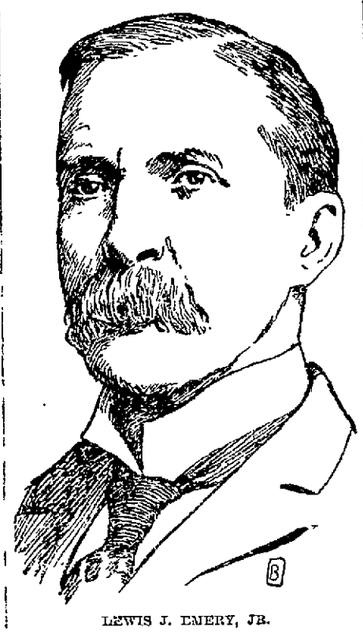
Salem, N. C., is one of the oldest towns in the United States. Driven out of Saxony more than 200 years ago on account of religious persecution and led by Count Zinzendorf, the followers of the Moravian church journeyed to North Carolina and, settling at the foot of the beautiful Blue Ridge mountains in the western part of the state, founded the town of Salem. Among all the changes brought about by the process of time Salem has always preserved its individuality and the atmosphere of the long ago. A visiting globe trotter once remarked that the only thing lacking to make it a complete reproduction of an old Saxony town was the clatter of the wooden shoe. Salem is the twin sister of the modern town of Winston, and the two are commonly spoken of as Winston-Salem, yet to cross the railroad track which marks the dividing line between the two is to step from the twentieth century into the seventeenth.—New York Press.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Opposed to Machine Politics.

From present indications the gubernatorial campaign in Pennsylvania this year promises to be unusually interesting. Already two Republican candidates have been nominated, Edwin S. Stuart by the regulars and Lewis J. Emery, Jr., by the new Lincoln party.

The new Lincoln party, which last fall polled 225,000 votes in the state, is made up of Republicans who are opposed to machine rule. The platform adopted at its recent convention recommends legislation preventing discrimination by railroads and the establishment of a state railroad commission with powers similar to that of the



LEWIS J. EMERY, JR.

interstate commerce commission, favors the election of legislators who will enact just laws, improvement in the election laws, appointment by the merit system, readjustment of the pure food laws, a local option law, the return to the counties of a more equitable proportion of the personal property tax and the election of United States senators by direct vote.

Mr. Emery has been a leader in independent Republican movements for many years. He is one of the best known oil producers in the state, his opposition to Standard Oil methods having made him famous. He was a state senator for several terms.

How Bankhead Once Downed Hobson

The story is told that during the first campaign in which Richmond P. Hobson and John H. Bankhead ran for congress the latter resorted to various mental gymnastics to defeat the hero. Bankhead was speaking one day in a district miles and miles from a railroad. Nothing that he could say of the political and professional shortcomings of his opponent seemed to affect the audience. They were plainly lined up for Hobson. But an inspiration suddenly came to him.

"And what do you think?" says he. "My handsome opponent goes in washing with the women. Yes, sir, in washing with the women! Didn't I see him with my own eyes coming out of the water with a Boston girl on one arm and a New York girl on the other? No, fellow statesmen, you don't want such a man as that representing you in the United States congress."

And they didn't.—Judge.

A Time Killer.

Senator Spooner has stopped smoking. He was mourning his sad fate in the Republican cloakroom when Demosthenes Dolliver, thinking to be sympathetic, said, "Well, I guess it is pretty well admitted that the use of tobacco tends to shorten a man's days."

"That's right," Senator Spooner replied. "I find that my days without it are about sixty hours long."—New York World.

A Meat Packing King.

Of the eight great meat packing establishments in Chicago probably that of Armour & Co., of which J. Ogden Armour is the head, is most widely known. The business was established by Philip D. Armour, who began as a cattle dealer, and by hard work, acumen

J. OGDEN ARMOUR.

and remarkable physical endurance built up what was really the pioneer packing industry.

At the time of his death in 1901 the elder Armour was estimated to be worth $50,000,000, but his estate was appraised at only $15,000,000.

Jonathan Ogden Armour, who succeeded his father as head of the business, was born in Milwaukee in 1863. He entered Yale, but did not complete his course, yielding to his father's wish that he should be relieved of some of the labor of managing the enormous business of the Armour company.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS.

A Physician Warns Against the Dangers of Overtraining.

Dr. Sargent of Harvard is not an enthusiast on public school developments in the way of girls' teams of basketball or hockey players. In a recent talk on the subject he expressed the opinion that girls and women are in possible danger of overdoing athletics when they take up certain sports which are popular with boys and men. Let woman rather confine herself to the lighter and more graceful forms of gymnastics and athletics, says Dr. Sargent, and make herself supreme along these lines, as she has already done in aesthetic dancing. Among the athletic sports and games likely to prove injurious to most women if played in the form in which they are played by men Dr. Sargent mentioned football, ice hockey, basketball, pole vaulting and heavy gymnastics. These games prove injurious to women, he said, because of the limitations imposed by their physical configuration, the tendency to become masculine in form and character if they try to excel in masculine pursuits and their inability to bear prolonged mental and physical strain. Nevertheless such sports could be so modified as to meet the peculiar requirements of the sex, with the result that they could be played by women with reasonable hope of physical, mental and moral development. The advice is so sound and timely that it ought to have the widest possible publicity. The extreme to which some matches of basketball among girls of high schools has been carried right in Massachusetts would be enough of itself to convince the average observer that Dr. Sargent had spoken none too sharply. There can be a hysteria in sport as well as in any other healthy diversion. Nor is the hysteria always confined to women's athletics, but at least it is more harmful there.—Boston Advertiser.

DRESSING THE NECK.

An Important Factor In Improving a Woman's Appearance.

Few women realize how much their appearance depends on the way they dress their neck. Women with short necks bundle themselves up until they look as if they had chronic sore throats, while a girl with a neck like a giraffe wears a little turndown collar.

Let her who has the long neck wear all the high, soft adornments she can get together. With an evening gown she need not be afraid to put a band of ribbon under her necklace, and she will look all the better.

In the daytime medium necked women should never wear a collar that confines the neck too much, in the evening the least adornment possible, and if she be fortunate enough to have a pretty neck and throat she is much better without any jewels. If she must wear some, let them be a string of pearls or a necklace of solitaire diamonds.

The thin necked, scrawny women are the ones than can drape themselves with the old fashioned necklace with pendants. A dress cut open at the throat is always much more dressy and even for old ladies is becomingly pretty. But their necks must be thoroughly covered with folds of net or soft tulle. Nothing is ever prettier for old ladies' wear than the kerchiefs which consist of a square or net folded and put under the gown.—Woman's Life.

DRESS HINTS.

A lady always wears gloves with an evening dress whether she is receiving or not.

A velvet garment should always be made up so that the nap inclines upward. If done in this way it will not shade white and look shiny.

If a material has a pattern running one way only, care must be taken when cutting out a blouse that the two fronts do not have the pattern going in different directions.

Never patch a woolen dress unless it is absolutely unavoidable. Tack a piece of the material underneath the weak place and darn on the right side, and if carefully done the repair will hardly show.

When shirt waist cuffs begin to fray an excellent plan is to dampen the cuffs and carefully cut along the top of the stitching line; then, while still damp, turn in the edges and restitch. This will freshen up your waist and make it last for some time.

A Nerve Pillow.

A "nerve" pillow is something which physicians are said to recommend and which can easily be made at home. One needs only to gather or buy a quantity of dried soporific herbs, such as hops and catnip leaves, bayberry and sweet fern, adding to them sweet grass, balsam pine and as many sweet smelling, sleepy things as one can think of. Dry and powder and mix all together. Then fill your "nerve" pillow with the sachet powder thus formed. Stuff the pillow with down or cotton batting or feathers, and either scatter the powder thick through the filling, or, what is better, make flat sachet bags and fasten them securely to the inner seams of the pillow.

Choosing Meat.

In selecting beef for roasts or steaks see that the lean is firm and red and that the meat is finely grained. The fat should be firm and white. Never accept any meat which looks flabby or discolored or on which the fat is yellow. In choosing mutton the meat should be dark, with plenty of fat in it. Meat without fat shows poorly fed stock. If the fat is yellow and the meat seems wet or moist do not accept it. As a general rule all meat should be firm, never flabby. Lamb and veal should both be light colored, pale—veal, in fact, cannot be too white.

AIDS TO APPEARANCES.

Things Women Should Remember In Choosing Their Attire.

Every woman should remember when choosing a dress that she must study closely her own appearance and dress in the style that is most becoming to her height, figure and complexion.

What will suit a tall woman will look quite out of place on a woman of smaller dimensions.

In choosing her dresses the tall girl should bear in mind that a short one detracts from the height, and in this matter fashion favors her, for the long trailing dresses for everyday wear are a thing of the past, and it is seldom a woman is seen in the streets with her skirts trailing in the mud or dust or tucked away under her arm.

Some tall women in order to make themselves appear shorter make the mistake of stooping, thinking that in so doing they will lessen their height, while instead of making themselves appear shorter they only succeed in looking awkward and ungraceful.

The extra tall girl seems to have an advantage over the short girl in the fact that she can usually walk gracefully when once she has got out of the stooping habit; but with a short person this is seldom the case, and her walk has a tendency to develop into a waddle. She can, however, add to her height more easily than a tall person can detract from hers. By wearing high heeled shoes quite an inch is added to the height. The broad waist belt gives length to the waist. Squatty hats should be avoided and large ones overlooked by her.—Exchange.

BOOK RACK.

Odd Design That May Be Easily Imitated by the Home Worker.

The making of book stands and book racks appears to be almost as endless as the making of books, and the newest productions have much to commend them in the way of form, finish and

HANDY BOOK STAND.

ornamentation. One of the recent creations which can easily be imitated by the home worker is shown in the illustration. It is of dark toned oak polished to glossiness and set in relief by panels of beaten copper with the characteristic luster and sheen of this metal. Copper trimmings for desk, den and library furnishings are much in favor, and a book stand is one of the best mediums for the exploitation of their effectiveness.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Housekeeping.

What right has a girl to marry and go into a house of her own unless she knows how to superintend every branch of housekeeping? asks a writer. And she cannot properly superintend unless she has some practical knowledge herself. Let all girls have a share in housekeeping at home before they marry; let each superintend some department by turns. It need not occupy half the time to see that the house is properly swept, dusted and put in order, to prepare puddings and make dishes, than many young ladies spend in reading novels which enervate both mind and body and unfit them for everyday life. Women do not as a general rule get pale faces doing housework. Their sedentary habits, in overheated rooms, combined with ill chosen food, are to blame for bad health. Let the present generation add to its list of real accomplishments the art of properly preparing food for the human body.

Dusting Furniture.

The proper method of dusting furniture has to be learned; it does not come naturally. Girls rarely begin with a duster in each hand, which is absolutely necessary to success. That in the left hand is needed to prevent leaving finger marks when lifting and steadying the furniture. Each piece should be wiped lightly from the top downward to remove dust, and then, after the duster has been shaken out of the window, not over the carpet, it should be rubbed vigorously to raise the polish. The legs and spindles should be rubbed between the two dusters with both hands. This is a saving of time and insures all sides being equally bright.—Philadelphia Press.

For Hard Hands.

Many people have naturally dry skin. The following treatment will soften it wonderfully:: First soak the hands in warm water and while still wet apply a small quantity of olive oil. Rub this well in till the skin has absorbed as much as it will; then dry thoroughly. At night sleep in a pair of loose white gloves, which for ventilation should have the finger tips cut off and the palms punctured all over with a stiletto, lined with almond paste made by mixing in half an ounce of rose water enough almond meal to form a thick paste.

OBJECT OF ROOT'S TOUR

Seeks to Allay South America's Fears of United States.

PLANS TO REMOVE OLD HATRED

Secretary of State's Visit to Latin Republics Will Be a Trip to Eradicate the Impressions of a Lifetime. Industrial Unity of Two Continents Will Be His Aim.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of Secretary Root's visit to South America, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York Times. It may mean the opening of the continent to development by the northern part of the hemisphere. It is undertaken with the object of removing the hatred of us which at present closes South America to the United States as a place of investment.

The United States is detested in South America, and of late years this hatred has been intensified by fear. From the time of the South American wars of independence the United States has protected the southern continent from political aggression, but commercially and socially all South America's relations have been with Europe.

We are practically unknown in South America. We have no steamship connection to speak of. Our trade does not compare with that of Europe. What citizens of the United States the southern continent has had to judge us by have been largely of the adventurer type. Language, customs and ideals have been different, and have been barriers.

A dislike of us which dates back many years was increased by fear when the Spanish-American war took place, and the talk about "imperialism" spread over the world. It was doubtless much increased, too, by the Panama affair and subsequent talk by President Roosevelt and others, which was misunderstood. This increased hatred, mixed with fear, has tightened the bonds between South America and Europe. Nothing has been undone to give the South Americans as bad an impression of us as possible. At present the belief is widespread through South America that the northern republic covets territory there, and that at any time we may swoop down upon them.

South America is a vast and fertile continent, as rich as possible and tenanted by a people with little mechanical genius. It is in every way a complement to the United States. It is practically undeveloped. What capital goes there for investment is European.

Secretary Blaine was twenty years ahead of the time, in the opinion of Secretary Root. At the time Blaine conceived his idea of the uses of South America to the United States this country was still a debtor nation, borrowing money to develop its own resources and not able to develop those of other nations. Now the United States has ceased to be a debtor nation, and its capital is branching out in every direction. From his place in the state department Mr. Root has an opportunity to see the tentacles of American capital reaching into every land. When they reach into South America the difficulty is that they meet the competition of European capital and that the general hatred, fear and detestation of the United States put the United States at a tremendous disadvantage.

The same idea which inspired Blaine has captivated Root, though now circumstances make the thing much more practicable than in Blaine's time. Mr. Root has long entertained the idea of doing what he could at the first opportunity to aid in the throwing open of the southern continent to American development.

When the pan-American conference was held five years ago in Mexico the one which Mr. Root is about to attend was provided for. When the time approached Mr. Root conceived the idea of attending it in furtherance of his plan. As soon as the announcement was made Brazil's neighbors, Uruguay and Argentina, requested that he would take the chance to visit them.

The proposition struck Mr. Root as one that ought to be accepted, particularly as the relations between Argentina and Brazil are not cordial, and it would not carry out his idea if he were to seem to show more courtesy to one of the rivals than to the other. He accordingly accepted the invitation. Then came other invitations, and it struck the secretary that here was the chance to carry out his purpose of doing what he could to clear way the cloud of misapprehension that obscures the intentions of the United States from her southern neighbors. He therefore planned a trip which will take in all the southern countries which border on either the Atlantic or the Pacific.

Mr. Root's aim throughout will be to make the rulers of these lands understand how little they have comprehended the spirit of friendliness of the United States toward them. He believes it will take personal contact to do so.

It is to do this that Mr. Root is taking his journey. He will meet the presidents, the cabinets and the leading public men of all the countries in South America, and in his intercourse with them he reckons confidently on being able to disabuse their minds of the ideas they have gained concerning the United States. No specific propositions are contemplated except those which will be considered at the Rio conference. Not a single definite action is to be taken. The one aim of the whole trip will be the bringing about of a good understanding between the two continents to replace the fear and hatred on the one side which hampers the other.

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HARRY THAW'S PRANKS

Escapades of Stanford White's Slayer While at College.

HE WAS KNOWN AS "MAD HARRY."

How He Chalked a Donkey's Head on a Clock's Face In a High Tower at the Peril of His Life—His Fondness For Society of Actresses—Antics That Put Lives In Peril.

Few students have left such lively recollections as young lords of misrule in the staid town of Wooster, O., as did Harry Thaw, known as "Mad Harry" and "Crazy Thaw," for his pranks still rank as classics in Wooster university, says a special dispatch from Wooster, O., to the New York Herald.

The young Pittsburg millionaire who shot and killed Stanford White, the architect, is remembered at Wooster as a pale, slender lad of fifteen when he appeared as student of the preparatory department several years ago. He it was who complained bitterly even at that tender age because there was not a "bawr" on the train which brought him from Pittsburg.

The Thaw family had given liberal sums to Wooster university, then known as "the Princeton of the west," because it was a stronghold of the bluest kind of Presbyterianism and also because the Rev. Dr. Sylvester F. Scovel, who had recently been elected its president, was the pastor of the family church in Pittsburg.

"Mad Harry" before he had been in Wooster a term showed a strange predilection for the society of actresses. A company appeared in extravaganza in the little Quimby Opera House, usually given up to lyceum lectures, and the thin faced youngster had a front seat and regarded the "leading lady" with open adulation. The tradition is that he even essayed the stage door and was met by the comedienne and her husband, who indulgently patted him upon the shoulder and told him to be a good child. He also tried to pay his devoirs to an actress in one of the numerous "Black Crook" companies which were then barnstorming the country. She snubbed him.

On another occasion, when the football eleven had returned victorious, young Thaw hit upon the idea of having the girls of one of these little comic opera companies wear ribbons of the college colors, black and yellow, as garters and sashes. To give zest to the occasion he spent his allowance in providing fifty seats for students in a block so that the house might break loose with enthusiasm while the youths sang. He had flowers and candy for the chorus girls even then, but he was so young that the actresses regarded him as a spoiled child.

Thaw was always plentifully supplied with money and received remittances twice a month at least. In the interim he often pawned his clothes and jewelry. The faculty yearned to give a good report of him in his studies, but seldom found anything to which he could be said to be devoting his time.

Thaw was a boon companion of the late Sylvester Scovel, the war correspondent and son of the president of the college, and the two won admiration by airs which were supposed to mark seasoned men of the world. Thaw smoked cigarettes in those days, and the story goes that he left the school for European travel to seek a new brand.

Some of the things which he did are well remembered even now, and the story of the clock face is often told. In a tower 120 feet in height, on the main building, was a place for a large clock which was pending the arrival of a horological endowment. "Mad Harry" at 4 o'clock one morning climbed out on a ledge at the peril of his life and, hanging by a rope, chalked on the black surface the head of a donkey. This could be removed only at great expense, for no workman would follow the tactics of Thaw, and the panel had to be removed.

To him is also laid the blame of hitching the cow of Professor Kirkwood to a buggy and leaving the lone animal to wander all night amid the trees of the campus. He, too, the citizens tell, once introduced a jackass to the Greek department, a sad eyed little beast, which stood blinking on the platform as the earliest class in the Anabasis arrived.

According to many persons who for the last few years have been associated with Harry K. Thaw in a social or business way the young man's state of mind was such at times that he could not control himself. On several occasions, witnesses say, when in a highly nervous state Mr. Thaw not only endangered his own life by his reckless actions, but jeopardized the lives of those who were with him. It is related that the young man once leaped head foremost from a rapidly moving electric hansom and also tried to run an electric cab over a snow bank, upsetting the vehicle.

John O'Leary, a policeman attached to the Mulberry street station, in New York, was one of those who have come forward to testify to Thaw's eccentricities. O'Leary was a chauffeur for the New York Transportation company in 1904 and for six months during that year drove exclusively for Harry Thaw. He said recently that after he had been driving the young man for a week he applied to the superintendent to be taken out of the service of Mr. Thaw. O'Leary gave as his reason for asking the change that his life was in constant danger on account of the actions of the young man.

O'Leary said that, no matter what the condition of the streets, he was compelled to go at top speed and many times was held up by the police for exceeding the speed limit. Mr. Thaw would get into the electric cab and never direct the chauffeur where to go. He would simply indicate the direction, and after that the chauffeur was directed by a cane waved out of the window.

O'Leary adds that Thaw never drank so far as he knows, but was never without a cigarette. He says that at times the young man's appearance and actions would frighten him, and when on one occasion he asked Mr. Thaw if he had not better take a rest and postpone the drive until later in the day the young man threatened to strike him. Once, O'Leary says, after a heavy storm, when the snow was in banks along the curbs, young Thaw insisted that he attempt to drive over a crossing piled with snow, and in the effort to do so the vehicle was overturned.

On another occasion, while driving through Central park, Mr. Thaw suddenly threw open the doors and sprang from the cab. O'Leary says they were going at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour, and Thaw landed in the road on his head. He was stunned when O'Leary picked him up and was badly cut about the face and head. He was lame for several weeks. Once while waiting for Mr. Thaw O'Leary went into a store, and during his absence the young man appeared and, mounting the cab, attempted to drive off. He lost control of the vehicle, and a serious accident was narrowly averted.

O'Leary says that young Thaw would often amuse himself by jumping from the cab and hiding from the chauffeur in doorways and other places. Once, O'Leary says, they quareled because he refused to attempt to drive into the Waldorf-Astoria when ordered to do so by Thaw.

DOG COLLAR FOR GIRLS.

Fashionable Jeweled Neckwear to Be Worn by Summer Maideus.

The day of the dog collar girl is dawning along the board walk at Atlantic City, says the Philadelphia Press. The once all entrancing peek-a-boo waist is no longer sufficient unto itself. The summer girl must wear a dog collar, a pretty bit of jeweled neckwear that sounds barbarous and looks charming.

One of the first and also one of the most striking dog collar girls is Miss Gertrude Woodhall, who appeared on the board walk a few days ago wearing a wide collar of Roman gold. It is very simply chased and is set with topaz medallions. Miss Woodhall always wears the sheerest and daintiest of lingerie waists, with low white pumps and a short white skirt, and the yellow jewels about her neck often add the only touch of color to her costume. Another attractive collar is worn by young Mrs. Frank Sorver of Philadelphia. It is of burnished gold set with large amethysts, and Mrs. Sorver evidently thinks that the stones bring her good luck, for she is seldom seen without the heavy gold neck piece clasped about the embroidered collar of her white shirt waist.

Those who have no dog collars and who must wear the necklaces that they bought a year or two ago fasten them tight about their necks or pull them up and double them. Heavy as some of them look, the dog collars are dainty things. One buys them along the board walk and, if one feels like it, may pay three or four hundred dollars for a plain little intaglio collar that is quite guiltless of any "precious stones."

But unless she wears a low Peter Pan collar or has a Dutch neck in her morning gown the summer girl must have something that approximates the nobby dog collar.

TEXTS IN FREE BOUQUETS.

Iowa Women's Way to Induce Men to Read the Gospel.

Finding it difficult to interest men in matters of religion by ordinary methods, the women of Council Bluffs, Ia., who belong to the American Bible society have hit on a plan which works wonders in bringing fragments of the gospel to masculine attention, says a special dispatch from Council Bluffs to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Their scheme is to make bouquets, each containing some trite Scriptural message on a small piece of paper that waves from the middle, the bouquets being then distributed among the sinful men.

Nowhere are the flowers refused, and it is equally true that the quotations which go with them are always read. Sometimes the recipient of a floral remembrance pastes up the gospel message in a prominent place where not only himself, but others as well, may see it.

The women are well pleased with the favorable impression that their efforts have created.

Novel Bleacher Cushion.

A new bleacher cushion is in use on the Chicago National baseball league grounds and has proved a great success and will prove a gold mine to the inventor, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It folds up when not in use and is used as the ordinary seat. If the spectator wants to use this cushion arrangement he purchases the slug that opens it and, unfolded, secures a cushion seat and a back support as well. The slug drops into a can and is collected after the game, and the cushion is snapped back again.

Empress Eugenie's Dresses.

Some recently published figures as to the extravagance of American women in dress give interest, says the Springfield Republican, to the statement of the Empress Eugenie to a friend in the United States that but three times in her life did she wear a dress that cost as much as $200. Once it was for her wedding, once for the baptism of the prince imperial.

IRRIGATING BY PUMPS

Government Scheme to Reclaim Arid Lands In Kansas.

ELECTRICITY TO BE THE POWER

Dr. Newell of the Reclamation Service Plans a Series of Wells to Furnish the Water For Eight Thousand Acres of Crops—Proposes to Tap a Subterranean Reservoir.

The reclamation service is carrying out an entirely new irrigation proposition in Kansas for the purpose of pumping up from the earth enough water to irrigate 8,000 acres, writes William E. Curtis, the Chicago Record-Herald's Washington correspondent. There is a pump operated by a windmill upon almost every farm west of the Missouri river, and each individual farmer gets his water supply that way. It is neither a new nor a novel undertaking, but the government engineers propose for the first time to apply the same principles upon a large scale to irrigate a tract of semiarid land on the edge of the arid regions near Garden City, in southwestern Kansas. The people in that section have tried dry farming and have raised fair crops of sorghum and macaroni wheat when there has been twenty inches of rain in a season. But the clouds are unreliable. They cannot be depended upon. The farmers have also tried irrigation from the Arkansas river, but they claim that they cannot get water enough; that the entire supply is absorbed by the farmers west of them in Kansas and Colorado. For this reason an irrigation company in which Rochester parties have invested two or three million dollars has gone out of business. They claim that the river fails them at critical times; hence the government proposes to help them out with pumps driven by electric power, and Dr. Newell, chief of the reclamation service, expects to get sufficient water to irrigate 8,000 acres of sugar beets. Dr. Newell proposes to erect a central pump at Garden City and a series of others at intervals of from two to five miles, crossing the Arkansas valley diagonally, and operate them by electricity from a central power plant. The water will be pumped directly into the ditches of the irrigation company.

The failure of the irrigation plant to supply sufficient water is one of the principal grounds for the suit of the state of Kansas against the state of Colorado to prohibit the farmers in the latter state from consuming the water of the Arkansas river. This suit is now pending in the supreme court of the United States. More than 3,000 pages of testimony has been taken by commissioners appointed for that purpose, voluminous briefs have been filed by the attorneys of the two states and the federal government, and arguments will be heard at the regular hearing next fall. Millions of dollars and indeed the entire agricultural and fruit industries of southeastern Colorado depend upon the decision of the court. The Arkansas river, which rises in the Rocky mountains somewhere near Leadville, furnishes water for the fruit orchards, farms, five beet sugar mills and other important industries along the Arkansas valley, and several millions of dollars have been invested in irrigation plants. The people of Kansas assert that during the summer season the water in the river is all absorbed before it reaches the Colorado boundary and that their crops die of thirst. They complain that they are deprived of their just and legal rights and therefore ask the supreme court to protect them and prohibit the Colorado people from diverting the waters of the Arkansas by their irrigation ditches. If the court does this southeastern Colorado will relapse into a desert.

The federal government has intervened on the ground that Kansas and Colorado are quarreling over what does not belong to either of them, that the general government has control of interstate streams and that the waters are being lawfully used by persons to whom it has sold land. The general government is still further interested, being the owner of large areas of vacant land which is dependent upon the Arkansas river for irrigation, and hence has rights that must be considered.

The reclamation people are prepared to settle the question in a practical manner without troubling the court. They feel able to supply the farmers of western Kansas all the water they will ever need for irrigation without interfering with the farmers of Colorado. A considerable portion of the Arkansas valley in Kansas is underlaid by what some people have called a subterranean river, although it can be more accurately described as a vast natural reservoir, covering an area ten miles wide by a hundred miles long, filled with loose gravel carrying large quantities of water which never fail. This reservoir is fed by the rainfall and by the seepage, the surface drainage and the water that percolates through the soil. It has no direct connection with the Arkansas river and is not dependent upon it, but when the river is low feeds it with water. The two streams do not run parallel. The reservoir crosses the river at an angle twenty or thirty feet below the bed. In other places the reservoir rises above the bed of the river, and water may be reached by boring fifty or sixty feet from the surface of the rolling prairie on either side of the Arkansas.

It will cost about $250,000 to set up the proposed pumping plants, and Dr. Newell hopes to get them in working order in time to water next year's crop, but the engineers are having difficulty in getting machinery and material.

ALL RASCALS, SAYS SHAW.

How Dramatist Lectured Londoners For Foolish Extravagance.

"A great proportion of the people in society are rascals—in fact, we are all more or less rascals." The dictum is George Bernard Shaw's, the English dramatist and critic. It was uttered in the course of an address to well to do persons in London on behalf of a crusade against the evils of lead glazing among the pottery workers, says a London special cable dispatch to the New York Sun.

Mr. Shaw asked his hearers if they cared whether the plates from which they ate had given some poor wretch paralysis from lead poisoning, adding sarcastically:

"If you care, you are getting on."

His faith in the real sympathy of his hearers was evidently weak. He proceeded to denounce the rascality of the employers of industry. He said:

"Even you good people who have what you facetiously call independent means are more or less rascals. A great deal of the means you enjoy is made in a rascally way, even those which I see in so many beautiful hats and costumes before me."

Mr. Shaw forcibly painted the miseries of the poor and scoffed at the life of the rich, saying they were throwing away about £8,000,000 ($40,000,000) yearly on extravagances of every sort, much of the money, which is so badly wanted at home, being spent abroad. From this it was a natural transition to a Pharisaic Shawism:

"I am now in a position to live the life of pleasure lived by the idle rich. I possess all the material concomitants for it, but I would infinitely rather sweep a crossing. Thank heaven, I have strength of mind enough and sanity enough to despise the life which riches enable me to live."

His socialistic denunciations boxed the compass. He dubbed politics society's most dangerous amusement, and, coming to the Chicago exposures, said it was curious to observe that not one note of concern was uttered in behalf of the poor wretches who tinned the meat. It was all for the consumer and the beef itself. He declared that these meat horrors may mean more than has been suggested. What if the workmen in the packing houses purposely poisoned the meat in an effort to wreak vengeance on property owners for their neglect of their brothers' welfare? That was not improbable.

When a man thinks so much of the wrongs of society that he throws a bomb, regardless of his own life, he must be in earnest. The features of the man who perpetrated the Madrid outrage were not those of a vicious man. In his ignorant way he thought he was doing something for his fellow men. "I should like to see," added Mr. Shaw, "members of society as anxious to better the conditions of our proletariat."

WORK ON GUNNISON TUNNEL

A Subterranean Waterway a Wonderful Engineering Feat.

The Gunnison tunnel in Colorado, the great subterranean waterway which is to carry a large volume of water from Gunnison river for a distance of six miles, under Vernal Mesa, a mountain 2,000 feet high, is one of the spectacular engineering works of the reclamation service, says the Los Angeles Times.

At the Gunnison end the portal is at the bottom of the profound canyon which this stream has cut through the granite mountain. Before construction was commenced it was necessary for the engineers to build a wagon road with a 15 per cent grade into the canyon in order to bring in the necessary machinery.

On Jan. 11, 1905, the work of excavating the tunnel was begun simultaneously at three openings and has since proceeded night and day without material cessation. On the first day of June 12,454 feet of tunnel had been excavated, and the work is now going forward at the rate of 1,300 feet a month.

The dimensions of the tunnel are 10½ by 11½ feet. It will be lined throughout with cement, and its capacity is 1,500 second feet. When completed it will carry enough water to provide for the irrigation of 135,000 acres of land, only a small part of which is today under partial cultivation. The cost of the entire project, including the tunnel, canals and distributing system, will be $4,500,000, or about $33 per acre for the land watered.

Soda For Convicts.

"Soda water, 5 cents!"

These words spoken in a whisper may be heard in the halls of the penitentiary at Columbus, O., in the evening nowadays, says the Columbus Dispatch. Warden Gould has given permission to sell soda water behind the walls to the convicts, who eagerly look forward to the evening when, during hall permit, they are able to get this delicious refreshment. Old prisoners who served behind the walls for many years and know what it is to be held so strictly to rules that they almost forgot how to talk look with wonder on the development of the elements of humanity. The soda, however, is "the goods" with the convicts, and many a man who laughed at the person who drank soda on the outside likes his little ice cream now as well as he liked his whisky before.

Trestle to Cross a Half Mile Gorge.

The Mexican Vera Cruz Railroad company has adopted plans for the construction of a steel trestle across a gorge more than one-half mile long on the mountain division near Fortyn, says a special dispatch from Mexico City to the New York World. The structure will cost about $2,000,000. Plans are already being prepared for electrifying the mountain division. The power will be generated at waterfalls near Cordoba.

DARK DAYS FOR RUSSIA

Civil War Soon In Czar's Empire, Predicts Norodny.

OUTLINES PLAN OF REVOLUTION

Russian Leader In New York Says Uprising Will Begin at the Douma's Bidding, Probably In August—Island to Be Seized For Naval Base. Plan to Entangle Germany.

Ivan Norodny, who represents the military end of the prospective revolution in Russia and who has been making his headquarters for the last few months at Club A, 3 Fifth avenue, New York, told the newspaper men recently how the revolution was to be set on foot, says the New York World.

"We await the word from the douma," he said. "It will probably come some time in the latter part of August. When I say douma I do not mean the douma as a body, but the Radicals and Constitutional Democrats, who sympathize with the revolution and are in the majority.

"A large part of the army and navy is with us, waiting only for the word to mutiny against the government. Almost the entire navy is ready to come over to us. Forty per cent of the artillery is with us. We have three regiments of the imperial guard, including the czar's crack regiment, and the army contains at fewest 25,000 men who have promised to join the revolution.

"A new government will be established immediately in the form of a military dictatorship. The man for dictator has been selected, yes, but his name is a secret. He is a high officer on the general staff of the Russian army.

"When the signal is given the first act will be to seize a certain island in the Baltic sea—the island has been selected, but it is a secret—and make it a naval center. The warships will come there and turn themselves over to aid the revolution.

"The revolution has got to be a civil war, fought along orderly, strategical lines, not a series of outbreaks, as has been the case up to the present time.

"It has been decided to issue $60,000,000 worth of twenty year bonds, with interest at 6 per cent, payable in January and July. The proceeds of these bonds will be used to furnish arms and munitions to the fighters. The interest will be paid out of the principal for a few years, and when the revolution succeeds the old bonds will be taken up by a new issue from the new government.

"The bonds are to be divided equally between America, England, France and Germany. One leading bank in New York, London, Paris and Berlin will be selected to place them on the market.

"A fact that is just becoming known is that the Russian grand dukes are selling their palaces and estates in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg to members of the German nobility in order to give Germany a good excuse for interfering when the uprising comes. Grand Duke Alexis, for instance, has sold his Tsarskoe-Selo palace to the Herzog Oldenburg. However, Herr Bebel, the leader of the German Socialists, has assured us that if Germany interferes in Russia, the German Socialists will revolt, and this would be a very serious matter, as there are 5,000,000 Socialists in Germany."

WOMAN AS A POLICEMAN.

Bayonne (N.J.) Resident Landed Prisoner When Officer Did Not Act.

The agitation for women policemen in Bayonne, N. J., crystallized recently in the person of Mrs. Mary Sharp, says the New York World. She has a son nineteen years old who suffers from "wanderlust," and the other day she spied him in a moving picture show.

Approaching a policeman, she demanded immediate action, but the limb of the law wouldn't move without a warrant.

"Then," said Mrs. Sharp, "I will." Arming herself with a serviceable club, she laid it across the shoulders of her offspring in true police style. He roared, fought and then capitulated.

"All right, I'll go home!" he wailed.

"No, you won't; you're under arrest," retorted Mrs. Sharp, and haled him to the crib.

Her march with the prisoner was acclaimed by the populace as the justification of the "women as police" movement.

Chinese Wonder.

One of the recently discovered wonders of China is a mountain of alum which is ten miles in circumference at its base. It is 1,900 feet high, and the Chinese quarry the alum in large blocks.

The Cry From Kansas.

Let the pessimistic prate about the pall of gloom ahead
And call up scares and panics and a host of troubles dread;
The man of woe might just as well crawl way back in his den
When from off the Kansas wheatfields comes a call for hired men.

We sometimes get discouraged at the way our statesmen act,
And the corporation scandals worry somewhat—that's a fact—
But we feel the ship a-righting, and we're reassured again
When from off the Kansas wheatfields comes a call for hired men.

For the Lord can't mean to ruin those to whom he sends good crops;
We can deal with all the problems of our offices and shops,
And the solving of our troubles cannot be beyond our ken
When from off the Kansas wheatfields comes that call for hired men.

—Denver Republican.

CASH VALUE OF MEN.

By Tables Maine Doctor Tells What They Are Worth In Hard Coin.

"What is a man worth in dollars and cents?" "Can flesh and blood and brains be reduced to figures with the dollar sign before?" These questions were considered recently at a meeting of the section of ophthalmology of the American Medical association at Boston, when Dr. Erastus E. Holt of Portland, Me., showed by tables that a man's value in money could be actually determined by taking into consideration his occupation and age, says a special dispatch to the New York World.

Dr. Holt reaffirmed the famous Dr. Osler theory and by a table indicated that the economic value of a laboring man began to decrease after his twenty-fifth year and that the economic value of a professional man began to decrease after his fortieth year.

Dr. Holt's table rates a boy of ten years to be worth $2,601.62, at fifteen years he is worth $4,263.66, at twenty-five he is worth $5,488.03, and from that time on his value decreases, until at seventy years he is worth only $17.13, and at eighty years he is a drawback on the community to the extent of $872.84.

A professional man at twenty-five years old has an economic value of $25,898.94, and his highest value is at forty years, when he is worth $29,344.68.

GOLD CATCHING IRON CHAIN

Montana Man's Startling Discovery In an Old Well.

Herman Hermsmeyer of Sheridan, Mont., a son of the fatherland, says he has stumbled upon an easy way of gathering gold.

He has an old fashioned chain pump in his well, and a short time ago he discovered glistening particles of gold dust clinging to its links, says a Sheridan special dispatch to the Cincinnati Tribune.

Investigation brought out the fact that the whole length of the chain, something like a hundred feet, had been eaten full of small holes by the action of alkali. These holes, says Hermsmeyer, were full of pure gold. He dug out the contents of several holes with a penknife, and a test proved that the gold was genuine.

He now proposes to melt the chain and clean up several hundred dollars. Hermsmeyer says the water in the well must contain gold in minute particles, which through precipitation have become lodged in the holes eaten by the alkali. If his clean up pans out as he hoped he proposes to lease all the wells in Sheridan and put in chain pumps.

CANAL DIGGING BY MUSIC.

Unique Method Discovered of Making Panama Laborers Happy.

Music is playing an important part in the digging of the isthmian canal, says a Washington dispatch. Laborers from the West Indies are all accustomed to sing as they work, and bosses who are capable of leading a chorus have much greater success than men who do not have that faculty.

Reports received by the commission from officials on the canal zone indicate that one boss has developed songs which have inspired contentment and energy among his men, with the result that he has outdistanced all rivals in the amount of work accomplished. "Down, men, down," are the words for which this music master has provided music that delights the Jamaican heart. Other bosses are using the traditional "Yo, heave, ho."

Bosses who have been in the employ of fruit companies and other corporations in the tropics have carried the methods of the West Indies to the isthmus with excellent results, and on all the government work singing is becoming general.

Too Many Babies.

The Dawes commission is discovering that there are more Cherokee babies to enroll for allotments than was at first supposed, says a Muskogee correspondent of the Kansas City Journal. The passage of the Curtis bill provides that all children born between the time the roll first closed and prior to March 4, 1906, shall be enrolled for allotments. About 4,000 have been placed on the rolls since April 16, when the bill was signed, and there are many more. It is estimated that there will be about 4,000 for whom there will be no land. Those who cannot get land are to receive $650 in money, and it is said that a final settlement will exhaust the $4,000,000 which the nation now has in the treasury.

Negro's Cotton Press Invention.

Jim Washington, an old negro who was born and raised on a plantation near Hallettsville, Mo., has invented and obtained a patent on an improved cotton baling press, says a Kennett (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It is claimed by those who have examined the invention that it will revolutionize the present method of handling cotton. Instead of having to treat cotton to the two processes of ginning and compressing, as now, the ginning and baling will be done at one time. Cotton men are much interested in the invention.

Apple Roses.

One of the curiosities shown in Salina, Kan., is an apple tree bearing roses in full bloom, says the Topeka Capital. Buds from a white rosebush were grafted on the tree some time ago, and this year the roses made their appearance. They are white with a light brown streak running through them, and the flower is perfect in form. The leaves on the boughs in bloom resemble to some extent the leaves of the apple tree and also those of the rosebush, but there is not a leaf which is a perfect form of either.

TAFT'S BOAT QUEST

How the Secretary Got a Vessel For His "Filipino Orphans."

WANTS THEM TO BECOME SAILORS

Head of War Department Believes the Filipinos Will Make the Finest Sailors In the World—Secures an Old Naval Craft Now In Philippine Waters—How He Hustled to Get It.

There is no figure more familiar and no face more welcomed in the halls of congress than that of the genial and whole souled secretary of war, and when Mr. Taft determines that an end is worth working for he generally achieves it, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. There is, it is true, some disposition to regard the secretary as too indulgent a foster father to his "little Filipino orphans," but his enthusiasm for them only occasions amusement, and when the secretary becomes intensely in earnest Democrats as well as Republicans fall victims of his whole souled good humor and his "jollying" ways.

Several days ago the form of the secretary of war loomed upon the horizon of the house, and with deadly aim he made for the chairman of the house committee on naval affairs.

"There is an old naval vessel out in the Philippines which Bonaparte has no use for," panted the secretary as he vigorously wielded a palm leaf two feet in diameter. "I want that boat, and he's willing to lend it to me."

"And what does the secretary of war want of an old naval vessel?" quietly inquired Representative Foss. "Does he want to use it for a private yacht?"

"Not by a jugful," answered the secretary, using the most startling expletive he ever permits himself; "not by a jugful! I want that old hulk to teach the little Filipinos to become sailors. The Filipino, Foss, makes the finest sailor in the world when he is properly trained." And the secretary was carried away with his own enthusiasm and indulged in a panegyric of Philippine aquatic prowess.

The result of the conversation was that on June 27 the house passed "an act to authorize the secretary of the navy to loan temporarily to the Philippine government a vessel of the United States navy for use in connection with nautical schools of the Philippine Islands."

But the secretary's troubles were not yet over. The temperature stood at 100 when he hove in sight in the senate lobby on June 29. He still had the palm leaf, though it was slightly frayed at the edges. His collar was little more than a wet rag around his ample throat, and his countenance streamed with perspiration, but it beamed just the same.

"Mr. Secretary, have you got that boat for your Filipino children yet?" asked a newspaper correspondent.

"Not yet, not yet," responded the secretary as he grasped the hand of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky and paid him a broad compliment on his white serge suit and flowing plaid necktie.

"When I got here," continued the secretary, "I found that the naval affairs committee had not acted on my little bill and that they were not going to have another meeting this session."

"Then the Filipinos will have to wait for their vessel until next year?"

"Not a bit of it—not while their Uncle Taft is on deck," was the reply. "Why, when I found that situation I just took my coat off—no, I only wanted to do that—but I just hustled around that senate chamber and the cloakrooms and the committee rooms, and I have polled every member of that committee and have got a unanimous report on my bill. Senator Perkins will call it up in a minute."

And so he did. Mr. Perkins was a sailor once, and the secretary knew well where to appeal for nautical sympathy and help. Then came a lull in the proceedings.

"I am authorized by the committee on naval affairs favorably to report," etc., announced Mr. Perkins, while Secretary Taft occupied a whole sofa at the back of the senate chamber and beamed on him.

"There is no objection, and the bill is passed," droned the vice president, and Senator Perkins turned and made a profound bow to the secretary of war, and Mr. Taft bowed and smiled, and then in the exuberance of his joy he threw a delicate kiss at the little senator from California, who blushed like a girl and resumed his seat.

The Word "Douma."

A. L. Mayhew in Notes and Queries has an interesting note on this word, says the New York Post. It is, it seems, one of those interesting culture terms which Russia has borrowed from her Scandinavian neighbors. Vigfusson tells us in his dictionary that domr was an important term in Icelandic law, meaning a court of judgment, the body of judges, the court of law. It was in this sense that the word was introduced, with other Swedish words, into Russia, and hence the present political meaning of the Russian douma—namely, an assembly of councilors met to pronounce their doom or judgment—a far fuer term, in Mr. Mayhew's opinion, than our word "parliament," a talking shop.

Happy Harvest Hands.

Kansas farmers are offering fried chicken and auto rides to harvest hands as inducements to get them to work. It would be, says the Denver Post, just like some of those hands to demand shiny tops.

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